FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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THE LABORER.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

Stand up—erect'! Thou hast the form,
And likeness of thy God!—who more?
A soul as dauntless mid the storm
Of daily life—a heart as warm
And pure, as breast e'er wore.

What then? Thou art as true a man
As moves the human mass among;
As much a part of the great plan
That with creation's dawn began,
As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy? the high
In station, or in wealth the chief?
The great, who coldly pass thee by,
With proud step and averted eye?
Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast,
What were the proud one's scorn to thee?
A feather, which thou mightest cast
Aside as idly as the blast
The light leaf from the tree.

No:—uncurb'd passions, low desires,
Absence of noble self-respect,—
Death, in the breast's consuming fires,
To that high nature which aspires
For ever, till thus check'd,—

These are thine enemies—thy worst;
They chain thee to thy lowly lot;
Thy labor and thy life accurs'd.
Oh, stand erect, and from them burst,
And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy!
The great!—what better they than thou?
As theirs, is not thy will as free?
Has God with equal favors thee
Neglected to endow?

True; wealth thou hast not—'tis but dust!
Nor place,—uncertain as the wind!
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust
And water, may despise the lust
Of both,—a noble mind!

With this, and passions under ban,
True faith, and holy trust in God,
Thou art the peer of any man.
Look up, then; that thy little span
Of life may well be trod!

THE ORGAN GRINDER AGAIN IN COURT.—At the Southern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, Jan, 6th, on Tuesday, before Mr. Woodlock, the "nobleman" organ grinder, who gave his name as John Brown, his residence as Booterstown avenue, and his occupation as an organ grinder, was put forward in custody of Police-constable 72 P, charged with having obstructed the thoroughfare in Andrew street, by collecting a crowd round his organ, which was placed on a donkey cart. And he was further charged with not having his name and address written upon the shaft of his cart.

Mr. P. A. White defended.

The prosecutor stated that between three and four o'clock on Monday evening he observed a great crowd in St. Andrew street around the prisoner's cart. He ordered him to 'move on,' but he refused to do so. There was a boy holding the head of the donkey, and Brown was seated in the wagon playing the organ and receiving money.

His Worship observed that he should dismiss the second charge, as he had no power to deal with it; but this was not the first time he had been charged with obstructing the public thoroughfares. He could not understand any gentleman carrying on such "tom foolery," and it was high time for him to give it over. He would therefore, impose a fine of 21s, with the alternative of 14 days imprisonment.

Mr. White said it was his client's intention to appeal against the decision, and he would, therefore, ask his worship to allow the case to stand for a week, in order to find out if a right of appeal lay.

His Worship granted the application, admitting Brown to bail.

IRISH NEWS.

THE PROCESS SERVERS OF IRELAND.—We understand that a movement has been set on foot by the Process Servers of Ireland, for an increase of the salary paid them by the Government. It appears that the annual stated salary paid to these public officials is only £10 per annum. The fees attached to their duties average throughout Ireland something like £18 to £20 per annum. Coming to our own country, we are informed that the fees in some of the districts do not exceed £25 per annum. For this remuneration these men are supposed to attend, four Quarter Sessions Courts, and support themselves during the continuance of the business. They are naturally dissatisfied with their remuneration, and are petitioning the Chairmen of the Counties to recommend the Government to increase their stated salary to £20 per annum, which we do not consider an exorbitant claim, considering the disagreeable duties they are often required to perform, and the precarious nature of fees. We commend their cause to their favorable consideration of our Chairman, J. Rice Henn, Esq., Q.C.—[Western Star.

A REGATTA IN LOUGHREE.—It is most cheering to learn that an active movement is on foot, to have a Regatta on our beautiful lake. Often have we heard expressions of regret that such a fine sheet of water, studded with so many picturesque islands, should not be availed of for the purpose of Regattas. There are just now a fine fleet of first-class boats floating on its surface: and knowing the good taste of the gentlemen to whom the different vessels belong, we have no doubt the contemplated sports will be carried out with the greatest success. It must be admitted that, like many other provincial towns, local amusements here are few and far between; and we hope that the gentlemen who are introducing the forthcoming sports will work with commendable energy, in promoting a healthful and amusing recreation that will be calculated to afford pleasure to every class of the community.—[Loughrea Journal.

NEW TOWN HALL FOR NENAGH.—At a meeting of the Nenagh Town Commissioners, the proposition for erecting a Town Hall was considered. They agreed to subscribe £5 each, and set on foot a collection through the town and neighborhood. A letter was read from Mr. Heron to the effect that the Commissioners had power to borrow the money for the purpose at 5 per cent, and pay it out of the rates.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF MISS PAKENHAM MAHON.—A sum of nearly £400 has already been subscibed by the tenantry on Mr. Pakenham Mahon's extensive estates in Roscommon, to present Miss Mahon with a wedding gift on her approaching marriage with Mr. Foster, M.P. for Bridgmott. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Pakenham Mahon to see the Roman Catholic and Protestant Clergymen acting, with the greatest unanimity, on the Tenants' Committee, and testifying both to the landlord's popularity and the excellent management of his property by his esteemed agent, Mr. John Ross Mahon. At a recent meeting of the Committee that gentleman was deputed to select and present the wedding gift. The subscription list will close in about a fortnight's time.—[Roscommon Journal.

AT the residence of his brother, Ballina, on the 27th December, Mr. William Devany, aged 31 years, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. The funeral took place on Monday, and his remains were accompanied, first to the Catholic Cathedral, and afterwards to the Cemetery, by a large number of sincere mourners.

THE Bishop of Galway has offered to build a Cathedral in Eyre-Square for the Protestants, if they return the old Cathedral of St. Nicholas to the Catholics.

BOYLE PETTY SESSIONS' DISTRICT.—In consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Creighton, the clerkship of the Boyle, Croghan, and Cootehill districts is vacant. Amongst the candidates is Mr. G. C. Bromell, Boyle.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, BALLINASLOE.—Lord Clonbrock has declined to become Chairman of this society for the ensuing year. Lord Clancarty wishes that the Chairmanship be not a life one as in his father's case, so Lord Ashton is now to be solicited to take the office.

OWING to the increasing quantity of grain and all other descriptions of agricultural produce brought to Parsonstown market on Saturday, the Town Commissioners have got a patent to hold a market on Wednesdays, in addition to that of Saturday.

AT the Tullamore Land Sessions, Jan. 5th, before H. P. Jellett, Esq., Q. C., Chairman, an action for £214 10s was brought by Andrew Connolly, Esq., J. P., Clunagh House, against Lord Digby, for ejecting him from a farm of 50 acres, held by him on the Geashill estate. After hearing evidence, his worship reserved his decision.

THE GOULAS IN TROUBLE.—At the Tralee Quarter Sessions, Jan. 12th, Mr. O'Connell, a barrister, living in Cahirciveen, applied for leave to send a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury against the proprietors of the "Nation" for the publication of letters and articles reflecting in libellous terms upon his character. A similar application was made some time since to the magistrates at petty sessions and refused. The Chairman said there was no doubt that the Court had jurisdiction, but held that charges of this nature should not be dealt with at quarter sessions, and refused the application.

A 'RORY OF THE HILLS.'—On Tuesday Jan, 6, at the Rathconnell (CORK) Petty Sessions, a man named John Flynn, "a Rory of the Hills," was brought up, charged with having, in the months of August and October last threatened to shoot Mr. F. Clarke and Dr. Hudson, landed proprietors, in the neighborhood of Fermoy. It appears that about, the dates mentioned these gentlemen served notices to quit on some of their tenantry. Flynn presented himself to Mr. Clarke in the month of August, while that gentleman was superintending some laborers working upon his estate, and told him that unless he withdrew his notice to quit, and gave a clear receipt for the rent due, he would shoot him within a week. With this threat he departed, and in October administered an exactly similar warning to Dr. Hudson, after which he made his exit. The police have ever since been searching for the prisoner, and only succeeded last Tuesday in arresting him in the house of a farmer named M'Carthy, where he was concealed in a box. Under these circumstances M'Carthy was charged with harboring Flynn. Both prisoners were remanded.

CONG.—At the Cong Petty Sessions, Benjamin Hill, Esq., R. M., presiding—there was a number of cases before the Court at suit of Sir William Wilde, against persons for cutting and stealing trees, his property. Mr. Griffin, Solicitor, appeared for complainant. In two cases there were convictions—one a fine of 15s—another in 10s, with 1s 6d costs in each. The remaining cases were adjourned on application of defendants, to allow time to procure professional assistance.

GALWAY UNION.—The Board is about to subject the Galway Waterworks to poor-rating. At the suggestion of the Local Government Board, it has been resolved to prosecute the meat contractor for having supplied meat to the workhouse unfit for human food. The Chaplain's salary was increased from £85 to £110 per year. The salary of the Spiddal dispensary doctor was increased from £90 to £100 a year.

PROPOSED RAILWAY.—In pursuance of an influentially signed requisition, a meeting was convened in the Courthouse of this town on Saturday, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters in connection with a proposed new line of railway from Boyle and Carrick-on-Shannon to Castlerea. Thomas Y. L. Kirkwood, Esq., High Sheriff, occupied the chair. The O'Conor Don, M. P., and others addressed the meeting, which was highly satisfactory. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned.—*Boyle Herald.*

THE EARLDOM OF ROSCOMMON.—We are informed that Colonel Sir John Dillon, Bart, and Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, is about to claim the Earldom of Roscommon.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

SLIGO.—The new Catholic Cathedral will be completed, it is expected, next July. It is seven years in course of erection, and will have cost £10,000. The height of the tower will be 180 feet. The Church is of the Norman style of architecture, and its length is 225 feet. The breadth of its aisle is 65 feet, and its breadth from transept to transept end 115 feet. It has 10 stained glass windows, manufactured at Tours. It contains galleries, sacristy, confraternity room, etc., and will accommodate 6,000 people. Mr. Clarence, of Ballysodare, is the builder; Messrs. Goldie and Childe, London, the architects.

AN inquest was held January 12th upon the remains of Sullivan, the gatekeeper, who was knocked down and killed at the Myrtle Hill crossing on the Queenstown Railway on Sunday, January 11th. The evidence showed that the accident was the result of the man's own negligence in not standing clear of the line when signalling to the passing train.

THE Archbishop of Tuam has sent a subscription to the Mitchel testimonial. His Grace remarks that whatever may be the feelings of the political charlatans of the day, Mitchel was, though wanting in their calculating cunning, a faithful Irishman; and had he been less so he should not now require the aid of the present contribution.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant proposes to confer on Alderman James Mackay the dignity of Knighthood, in recognition of his public services to the city of Dublin, and of his distinguished career as Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis during the two years for which he served the office of Lord Mayor.

THE "GENTLEMAN ORGAN-GRINDER."—The gentleman organ-grinder who gave his name to a police officer in Dublin as John Kiegan, arrived at Balbrigan, Jan. 9th, and plied his vocation through the town. He was well known there as the owner of some property in the neighborhood of Nobber, county Meath; and, it is stated he had undertaken to play his organ in every post town in Ireland within twelve months, and put up at the best hotels, living on the earnings of his organ. That day ended the twelve months, and, it is stated, that he deposited his donkey, cart, and organ with an auctioneer of the town to be disposed of, and departed for Dublin by the train.

AT the opening of term in Dublin, Jan. 12th, it was stated that Mr. Palles has received official intimation of his elevation to the Bench as Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The few simple figures recorded below present the Most forcible commentary on the British statements of Irish prosperity under foreign rule. There are at present 225 persons receiving relief in the workhouse at Thomastown, and 810 in receipt of out-door relief.

EASTERN NEWS.

FIRES.—The machine shop the of Memphis and Louisville Railroad, in the norther suburbs of the town, was burned recently, with all the machinery and five locomotives and seven cars. Loss, $130,000: no insurance. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

A fire in Allen's print works Jan. 30, destroyed the calendering and steam-drying buildings. Loss, $70,000 to $100,000; insurance, $71,000.

THE loss on the mill, machinery and stock burned at Melville, Mass., amounted to $22,500 insured for $17,400.

FIRE IN A COAL MINE.—The fire in the Empire mine, which was thought to be subdued, broke out afresh Tuesday, when the men were at work, and drove them all out. Eighteen were brought up insensible from the effects of the gas, but recovered. The fire is now worse than ever before.

THE strike on the Midland and Oswego Railroad, which commenced yesterday morning, still continues, and a mob holds possession at Middletown and Kingston. No train has been allowed to pass, except the mail train, with mails. The Sheriff and posse were out, but did nothing. Telegraph operators were driven from their offices. A posse of United States Deputy Marshals left here Weenesday. No serious difficulty is apprehended.

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.—A special Topeka dispatch says Senator Harvey, in an interview this evening, in response to a question whether he considered his election a victory for the straight Republicans or for the Reformers, declared unquestionably that it was for the latter. He further stated that he was among the first men in the reform movement over a year ago. He was elected by the Opposition vote, having received almost the solid Opposition vote. He will go to Washington as a Senator of the Booth order, and it is well understood he will be unequivocally anti-Ingalls.

YOU PAY YOUR MONEY AND YOU TAKE YOUR CHOICE.—*Democrat* Topeka, Kansas special says the election of ex-Governor Harvey as United States Senator is a Republican victory, and the Opposition can claim no credit for it. They simply chose the least objectionable man to them. He was Senator Ingalls' second choice, and his election is the first square honest one that Kansas ever had. Senator Harvey will start for Washington in a day or two.

AN IMPORTANT POSTAL BILL.—Representative Tyner reported a bill in the House to-day, amendatory of the Postal laws, which provides for the free carriage of weekly newspapers to subscribers in counties where published; also for free carriage of exchanges, and fixes the rate of postage on weekly papers outside the counties where published at two cents for every quarter of a pound; on papers published six times a week, eighteen cents; dailies, twenty-one cents; miscellaneous matter of the third class, including books, patterns, samples, cards, etc., to be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or part of two ounces; and fixes the maximum weight of such parcels at four ounces.

Two or three days ago a telegram from Washington announced that a deficiency of $50,000 had been found in the accounts of H. C. Bennett, the Pension Agent, who so mysteriously disappeared some weeks since; but the books here show nothing of the kind. On the contrary, there seems to be a balance to Bennett's credit.

AN ex-Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands has sought an audience from the Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of suggesting such modifications of the tariff as will establish more intimate relations with the United States. Some Wisconsin hop growers have made an application to have the duty on hop poles, which is 20 per cent., removed. They are classified as unenumerated articles. The Wisconsin representatives will ask that the duty on hops be increased.

THE PHILADELPHIA SHIP CARPENTERS STRIKE. The ship carpenters on a strike propose making direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as ship building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first-class manner; wages to be four dollars a day, the same as owners now pay firms, and the material used only to be charged for.

THE Pacific Mail renews on the 14th inst. the semi-monthly line to China. Besides the weekly steamer hence, it will send an extra steamer to Aspinwall as often as freight will justify. The Company is now making contracts for California and China freights either way with time bills of lading. It also makes contracts at rates agreed upon to cover several months or a year ahead, which seems to indicate a purpose of persistence in competition with the overland railroads, and while the latter practically occupy twenty-seven days hence to San Francisco, the steamers contract for thirty days.

PAYMENT OF THE MODOC WAR CLAIMS.—Drafts on the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to the amount of over seventy-three thousand dollars came to this city addressed to Major Batchelder, for distribution among those who furnished supplies and transportation for troops in the Modoc war. The auditing and allowance of these accounts were effected through the exertions of Representative Luttrell.

The Secretary of the Navy finally settled matters about the stone contract for the basin at Mare Island, extending the time for delivering the first lot of stone till April.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND'S OTHER LITTLE WAR.—The latest news from Natal is that operations are being continued against Langalabalele. Two spies have been captured, who report that the rebels are on the banks of the Orange River, beyond the border of the colony, the chief occupying a cave there. A neighbor of Langalabalele, named Putini, is being punished for complicity with the rebels. Seven thousand head of cattle and 150 stand of arms have been seized, and a further disarming is being proceeded with. Major Durnford and party have returned to Bushman River, where he has succeeded in recovering the bodies of the three Carabineers. They were buried with military honors. Large numbers of women and children belonging to the rebel tribe are being captured, and apprenticed out at a distance from their former homes. Considerable numbers of cattle have been seized. A telegram from Port Elizabeth says that a report which requires confirmation, comes from Christiania, stating that the Balloons have slaughtered four whole families, and one English gentleman. Sir. Sidney Bell, Chief Justice, has definitely resigned his office. It is rumored that a rich gold-bearing quartz reef has been discovered 18 miles from Ceres.

ON Monday, January 5, a Home Rule Meeting was held in Manchester. A letter was read from the Bishop of Salford declining to attend, but adding that no one could feel more strongly than he did how unequally Ireland had been dealt with, and he hoped this or the next Parliament would extend to that country a larger share of self-government. The Bishop of Manchester also declined the invitation, and added that he could neither advocate nor support the movement. Mr. Ferguson, M. P., and Mr. Butt, M. P., supported the resolutions, which were carried with acclamation.

AN ugly telegram has reached the *Times* from the borders of northern India. Shere Ali, who is known to have been exceedingly ill, has formally proclaimed his youngest son—or son of his favorite wife, we forgot for the moment which—Abdoolla Jan, his successor on the throne. As Abdoolla is a mere lad, and as Yakooh Khan has every conceivable title to the throne, being eldest descendant after Shere Ali, of the founder, eldest son of the Sovereign, and incomparably the ablest man in Afghanistan, there is no chance of his bearing this, and he will be in rebellion either now or soon. That does not particularly matter, if he wins or dies, but if he does neither, and we acknowledge Abdoola Jan, Russia has another most efficient ally.—*Spectator.*

HOME RULE IN ENGLAND.—In addressing the constituency at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Radical candidate for the representation, Mr. Cowen, son of the late member, whose prospects of the election are understood to be very fair, announced, amid a good deal of cheering, that if sent to Parliament he would support the principle of Home Rule as laid down by Mr. Butt. This fact had been communicated to me by an English M. P., who considers that on the lowest calculation some eighteen or twenty representatives of English and Scotch constituencies will pursue a similar course if the opportunity be afforded them of recording their votes before the present Parliament is dissolved.—[London correspondent of the Irish Times.

THE elections of the 3rd resulted in an average loss of fifteen seats to the Liberals, the Conservatives gaining thirty votes in the House of Commons.

TO RE-BEAUTIFY PARIS.—The Budget Committee have voted to recommend an appropriation bill of 5,000,000 francs, for reparing the damage done during the last days of the Commune to the public buildings in Paris.

GLADSTONE has been re elected in Greenwich. Mr. Boord, Conservative, is elected in place of Sir David Solomons, late liberal member. The vote for the two successful candidates is announced as follows; Gladstone, 5,968; Boord, 6,193. Gladstone's vote in 1868 was 6,396.

DISRAELI has declared against a repeal of the Income Tax, and the liberals are making every use of the fact.

MEMBERS of Parliament were nominated on the 2nd, without opposition, by eighteen county and thirteen borough constituencies. In England and Wales twenty-six Conservatives and thirteen Liberals are returned; three Liberals and two Conservatives are returned in Scotland, and six Conservatives, two Home Rulers, and two Liberals in Ireland. No party made any gains to-day, except the Home Rulers in Kilkenny and Kerry counties.

ACCORDING to the "Printers' Register, there are now published in Great Britain and Ireland 131 daily newspapers, distributed as follows:—London, 24; Provinces, 72; Scotland, 13; Ireland, 18; Wales, 2; Channel Islands, 2.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI has been sent to Ostrowo, in the Province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned.

ON January 6th, Mr. Joseph Arch addressed nearly 3,000 persons at Swindon. He argued that the extension of the franchise to the laborers would enable them to assist the farmers by voting for a just landlord and tenant bill, and freeing them from serfdom to landlords.

THE Carlists threaten to open bombardment on Bilboa. The city has two months' provisions. General Morionez is receiving reinforcements and will advance to its relief.

THERE was much fighting reported at Nottingham.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

MY HOPE.

BY JOHN K. CASEY, (LEO.)

I've nursed one hope—I've kept it long,
Outliving all the dreams of childhood,
It haunts me like some old, old song,
In memories balmed, of rath and wildwood.
Though darkest sorrow fills the heart,
And steeps the soul in misery,
This cheering hope will ne'er depart—
My land ! that I shall see thee free.

They told me of the faith and truth
That crowned thy years of ancient glory,
And with the fiery soul of youth
I pondered on the cherished story,
Until, methought, I saw again
The tall spears of thy chivalry—
Flash from the heather and the glen,
In sunlit sheen, to make thee free.

Filled with these proud, impulsive dreams,
I wandered o'er the craggy mountain,
Or musing watched the tinted gleams
That sparkled from the rushy fountain ;
And oft I paced the ruined hall
Of coulined chief and rapparee—
In fancy striving to recall
The golden days when thou wert free.

And thus the purpose of my life
In strength and force was gaining ever—
That burning spirit for the strife
Of freedom's war—of high endeavor ;
Still round my heart these yearnings twine
As ivy clasps the forest tree—
Still, still I hope, and still I pine,
My own dear land, to see thee free.

O brothers ! let this hope inspire,
Your bosoms too with manly spirit ;
Oh, let it fan that sacred fire
Which men in every clime inherit :
Soul bound to soul—hand clasping hand,
We'll trample on foul slavery,
And, crowned with glory, take our stand
Among the noble and the free.

A Legend of the Dakotas.

"This is a sacred stone ; it is the door-stone of the Twin Sisters' lodge. The Twin Sisters are spirits that make the Dakota women beautiful, and teach them how to sew and to make bead and quill-work. The spirits live under this stone, and they have written on it to say that it is sacred to them. The squaws come here, and bring offerings of paint, and beads, and needles, and ask the spirits to make them beautiful women, and give them husbands ; but if a brave touches the stone, his arms will grow weak, his blood will turn to water, and he will become a squaw. The Indians name this hill 'Mato-ti' (Bear's den), for in Dakota *mato* is bear, and *ti* is house. A long time ago, one Dakota was out hunting in the woods near this hill, when he saw a very pretty squaw, and asked her to be his wife ; but she said, 'No ; you marry a squaw among your people. My people are Bears ; and the Dakotas and the Bears are enemies.' But the Dakota was a good hunter, and he always brought back to her cave in the hill, young tender buffalo meat, or the fatest elk, or the clearest, sweet-honey—of which she was very fond—and would not go away from her ; so by and by she said : 'May be I'll be your squaw, if you promise not to kill my people, the Bears.' So the Dakota promised he never would draw his bow on any of her friends, the Bears, but always run away from them. So they were married, and lived happily some time in their cave in the hill ; but one time the Dakota had been out hunting all day, and had killed nothing, and was coming back tired and angry, when just as he got near his home, he saw a Bear run toward the door of the cave. He forgot about his promise to his squaw, and thinking only of her danger, let fly an arrow. A fearful cry was the answer to the twang of his bow-string, and he rushed into the cave and found his arrow through his squaw's heart, and her bear-skin, which had fallen off, all covered with her life-blood. Sometimes the Dakotas see a Bear coming down to the spring at night, but they know it is her spirit, for it makes no shadow in the moonlight. and leaves no foot-print on the edge of the water."

THE "WHITE LADY OF BERLIN CASTLE."—In a letter dated the 28th ult., about the Emperor of Germany's health, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* has the following :

"Did you ever hear the legend of the White Lady of Berlin Castle ? Many, many years ago there was a Hohenzollern Princess, a widow with two children, who fell in love with—' became enamored of ' is perhaps a more courtly phrase—a foreign Prince, rich, handsome, and brave. She sent him a proposition of marriage. But this brave and handsome Prince declined her suit, explaining that ' four eyes ' stood between him and acceptance. He referred to his aged parents, whom he was unwilling to leave, or whose consent he could not obtain—the versions of the legend vary a little. But the Princess understood him to refer to the four eyes of her two children—to his unwillingness, in fact, to become a step-father. So, like Richard the Third, she promptly suffocated the infant obstacles, and wrote to her lover that the way was clear. He was stricken with horror at the cruel deed. He revealed her fatal mistake to her, and died cursing her bloodthirsty rashness. The Princess, in her turn, was overwhelmed with remorse. After lingering a day or two in indescribable anguish, she, too, died, and was buried under the old castle at Berlin. But not to rest quietly in her unhappy grave. At rare intervals she appears at midnight, clad in white, gliding ghostlike about the castle ; and the apparition always forebodes the death of some member of the Hohenzollern family. The White Lady has been seen three times within about a year, once in October last year, just before the death of Prince Albrecht ; last spring again to announce the end of Prince Adalbert ; and the last time while Queen Elizabeth lay on her death-bed. There is, however, some doubt about the meaning of the last visit. The Queen Dowager was not a born Hohenzollern, and the doctors are not certain that her death can be regarded as the answer to the White Lady's appearance. If not, there is yet another victim to be expected, and the superstitious know what that means.

IT is stated that the petition at Exeter will allege illegal practices of all kinds—briberr, treating, undue influences, &c. ; and, in addition, the point will be raised as to the legality of over 400 voting papers in which the cross was put in the place.

THE humblest man in Lowell Mass., is he who informed the Chief of Police that his pocket-book had been stolen, and then went home to find that his wife had picked his pocket, just because he told her she could'nt.

WATERLOO has lost another of its links with the present generation in the death of Mr. Henry Terry, who was under fire in the battle, as an assistant surgeon in a regiment of the line. Later in life he became an alderman of the town of Northampton, and took the Conservative side in politics. He died on Saturday, Jan, 10 aged eighty-four years,

What is Home Rule Federalism ?

The following letter is evidently from the pen of one who knows more of the real wants of Ireland than any of the *Goulas* or wind-bags who would trade on the patriotism of their countrymen, by getting into office or selling their newspapers.

TO THE EDITOR OF SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.

SIR—I, as one of your readers, have to thank you for the reproduction of Mr. Smyth's letter. Many of those who entertain my political views have been uneducated enough to believe that O'Connell was all his life "coquetting with the Whigs and playing with Repeal," and it is, therefore, with no small amount of gratification I observe that this conviction is now endorsed by the chiefs of the Home Rule Conference, especially by Mr. Galbraith, to whose historic lore we owe this exposition of the great Liberator's policy and sentiments. Referring to Father O'Malley's letter in a contemporary on Saturday, and Lord Robert Montagu's in your issue of to-day, can you inform me what is the present aspect or meaning of Home Rule Federalism ? Is it a confederacy between England and Ireland for the protection of Ireland against England ? Some of the Home Rule speakers quoted Canada and Hungary, but in doing so they only exhibited their painful ignorance of the political constitution of either of these countries. Though not a participator in the movement, I am still sufficiently interested to desire to understand the real platform of the Home Rule Association or Confederacy. At present it appears to be little better than a laughable burlesque on everything pretending to statesmanship, and the most grotesque parody on the great confederacies of history that irony could invent. I am, &c G. F. G.

Mr. John O'Connor Power on 'Nationality.'

An enthusiastic meeting of Irishmen was held at the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson street, Liverpool, to listen to Mr. John O'Connor Power (of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam), on "Nationality." Dr. Commins presided.

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, referred to the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Mold, when he spoke in commendation of the manner in which the Welsh people clung to their old customs and traditions, and that therefore he, the chairman, thought the same ought to hold good with regard to Ireland, on whose past struggles and history the lecturer would on that evening inform them.

The eloquent lecturer then proceeded to draw a glowing picture of the past glories of Ireland, and what she had lost in losing her independence. He traced, in powerful language, how insidiously England had, under the guise of zeal for religion, first gained a footing in our island, and how, afterwards, on the introduction of Protestantism, there were added to evils that foreign rule had entailed upon the country, religious dissensions. Mr. Power then, in a strain of lofty eloquence, which drew down loud and frequent plaudits from the audience, described the heroic struggle of centuries which Ireland had ever waged against the invader. The struggle, he said, in one form or another, had, up to our time, been continued by the unconquerable Irish race, so that powerful as England might be, she could never count on the final victory. In describing the period of Parliamentary independence which Ireland enjoyed after 1872, he said her flourishing condition then was the very best argument in favor of Home Rule. Mr. Power, after an exhaustive description of the condition and hopes of Ireland, past and present, dwelt on the struggles which in our own days are still being carried on, and from the examples of our past history drew down powerful arguments why Irishmen should persevere in their endeavors to regain the independence of their native land.

The proceedings, which were throughout most enthusiastic, concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.—The *Irish Times* publishes some correspondence between Mr. Butt, M. P., and Lord Robert Montagu, in which his lordship explains the reasons which prevented his signature from appearing among those attached to the requisition of the Home Rule conference. Lord Robert does not give his support to the notion of an Imperial Parliament. Such an institution, he says, "did not exist before the Union. The two countries were at that time so separate, that when a member of the English House of Commons accepted an office under the Irish Crown, he did not vacate his seat, nor did the accepter of office under the English Crown vacate an Irish seat. This was debated in the Irish House on January 22d and 23d, 1799, on the report of a committee of the previous year (Lord Castlereagh's case). The effect of the 9th clause of 41 George III., cap. 52, was in reality to unite the two Crowns which before were distinct, although joined in the person of the sovereign. If, then, we are to return to the state of things which the Irish claim as a right, there can be clearly no Imperial Parliament. I say 'claim as a right' because the Irish have a right to a Parliament in Dublin. Members of Parliament could in no case give away a right of their constituents. Secondly, those constituents were not the people of Ireland, but only a few English and Scotch settlers, and a few Irish who had become Protestants. Furthermore, in 1800 bribery vitiated even the consent of the members themselves to the treaty of Union. As to an Imperial Parliament considered *per se*, I say that it would be destructive of liberty. We might as well join in the insane cry for a representation of all the colonies of England. If that had been obtained a few years ago, then by this time possibly Canada, Australia, and India, in ignorance of the wants of England, would have combined to overrule English policy ; while other combinations would have been framed to crush each of the colonies in turn. How will Irish liberties then survive an Imperial Parliament ? All these sound arguments which can be adduced in favor of Home Rule are subversive of the theory of an Imperial Parliament."

A ROYAL WEAKNESS.—A fresh military scandal has occurred to supply Berlin with a new theme of gossip. Duke William of Mecklenburg, the Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, whose popular nickname, "Prince Schnapps," bears evidence to his besetting foible, has left the army in which he held a high rank, in consequence of an unpleasant scene that has occured at Castle Wilhelmshoe, near Cassel, assigned to him as a suitable residence. A general officer of the garrison of Cassel failed on neering the Prince to salute him; the Prince called him to account and ordered him into arrest. The officer respectfully urged in excuse that he thought it evident from the general appearance of the Duke that he did not wish to be recognized. The commanding general in Cassel, Herr Von Bosl, on hearing the defence, judged the officer to be justified and released him. Upon this the Duke travelled post haste to Berlin to make complaint.

The Antiquities of the Isle of Man.

The Reverend H. T. Howat, minister of the Queen's-road Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, delivered a lecture lately in the schools connected with that place of worship, on the Isle of Man Antiquities. Mr. G. Coutie presided, and there was a large attendance. The reverend gentleman having described the geographical position of the island, and explained how it derived its name, referred to the peculiarities of the place, one of which was its House of Keys. The business community was one which never used a stamp from one year's end to another, and never, in the most elaborate legal documents and the transfer of property, was a stamp of any description used. It was a grave domestic community, whose cats had no tails. Connected with the island there was no lack of legendary history and traditional tales. Although the remains of the Roman wall had not been abundantly found, several coins and earthen mounds had been found. From one of these mounds the laws made had been promulgated for a thousand years. The House of Keys was established by King Orry, and in the Manx dialect at the present day the Milky Way was still known as "The Great Road of King Orry." The first arms of Man was known in the 10th century, and consisted of a ship with her sails furled, her flags flying at stem and stern, her six oars dipped in the water, and in the circle enclosing the ship were the words "King of Man and the Island." To the Norse rule in the island belonged the origin of runic crosses. The ruins were ancient, but they threw very little light on the previous history of the island. The present arms came into existence in the 13th century, and in the same period was introduced the most interesting antiquity of the island—Peel Castle. As seen from the high level of Kirkmichael road, or from the sea on a cruise round the island, the castle presented a most commanding and striking appearance. Having alluded to the historic incidents, legends and traditions connected with Peel Castle, the lecturer proceeded to speak of the legal antiquities of the island. One peculiar legal antiquity was a penalty for pulling horses' tails, the punishment for which was being placed on a wooden horse and whipped in a nude state. Another law ordered all Scotchmen to avoid the island, and another prohibited pigs from rambling the public streets. A further legal antiquity was the "presenting" of all tradesmen "not using their occupation," and one of the most curious was the one setting forth that no man should bring beggars into the country on pain of the forfeiture of his home. In 1700 there was a most complete system of insular compulsory education. There was a most inteligent population in the island, and any person who went there thinking that anything would do for the inhabitants would soon find out his mistake. The lecture was listened to throughout with great attention, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the rev. gentleman.

A BALLOON DUEL.—Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1808. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could hardly have occurred under any other than a French state of society. M. de Grandprè and M. le Pique had a quarrel arising out of jealousy concerning a lady engaged at the Imperial Opera. They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims and in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month—the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles on the survivor. The duellists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed, precisely alike. On the day denoted, De Grandpre and his second entered the car of one balloon, Le Pique and his second that of the other; it was in the garden of the Tuileries, amid an immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by escape of gas; and as pistols might hardly have served for this purpose, each aeronant took a blunderbuss in his car. At a given signal the ropes that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate, and kept the balloons at about their original distance of eighty yards apart. About half a mile above the surface of the earth, a preconcerted signal for firing was given. M. le Pique fired but missed. M. de Grandpre fired and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. De Grandpre continued his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his aerial voyage successfully at a distance of seven leagues from Paris.

IRISHMEN IN ROME.—We learn rom the Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* that Mr. Jonathan Pim, the member for Dublin, is in Rome. The case of the Irish properties in Rome, which are threatened with confiscation, has engaged his attention. The *Unita Nazionale* of Naples has the following paragraph :

"The Speaker of the English House of Commons, who is still in Italy, gave Mr. Baxter, M. P., and Sir R. Kane a letter of introduction to his intimate friend Massari. Massari brought the two strangers to the diplomatic box at the Chamber of Deputies in Rome, to see the proceedings, and acted as cicerone. Spaventa was speaking at the time. 'Who is the minister now addressing the house ?' asked Sir Robert. Massari told him that it was Spaventa, 'Minister of Public Works.' 'Spaventa !' remarked Sir R. Kane, and his voice became excited and his eyes full of joy. Massari was astonished, and inquired the motive of Kane's emotion. Sir Robert then told him that when the political prisoners exiled by the King of Naples were landed in Cork he had himself received into his own house and given hospitality to the Baron Poeri, Signor Spaventa, and the Duke of Castromediano. The surprise of Sir Robert was great at seeing, after sixteen years, one of his former guests transformed into a minister of the kingdom of Italy."

THE following telegram from Japan has been received in this city by Charles Wolcott Brooks, Consul of Japan : "Iwakura attacked by outrageous men while returning from Mikado's Palace on the evening of 14th instant. His wounds are very slight."

A BILL will soon be introduced in Congress to provide for a new railroad to San Francisco over a passible route, and in opposition to the Central Pacific Railroad. It is expected that when the bill is introduced it will create a great stir in railroad circles, and cause excitement in San Francisco.

MARSHAL McMAHON has received a letter from the King of Portugal thanking him for consenting to act as arbitrator in the question pending between England and Portugal relative to the Bay of Lorenzo Marquis, on the east coast of Africa.

AN Irish gentleman of a mechanical turn took off his gas-meter to repair it himself, and put it on again upside down. At the end of the quarter it was proved that the gas company owed him three pounds seven and sixpence.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

TENANT-FARMERS AND THE APPROACHING GENERAL ELECTION.

It will hardly be seriously disputed that the tenant-farmers at the last general election did nothing, absolutely nothing, to help forward the effort, which was being made in face of the most discouraging obstacles to redress their admitted grievances. The tenant-farmers of Ulster stood quietly by, with folded arms, when the deeply-rooted prejudices of territorial proprietors in the North were paraded before the country and the Houses of Parliament as their opinions on the question of a change in the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. Not an Ulster county constituency sent a representative to the House of Commons to assure Mr. Gladstone that he had the sympathy and support of the tenant-farmers north of the Boyne in redressing the wrongs of centuries, and emancipating them from a feudal servitude which had become intolerable. When we say this we should recollect that reasons of a very substantial kind prevented many tenant-farmers, whose sympathies were thoroughly with the cause, from identifying themselves with a movement which had excited the hostility of the landlord classes. They have now three years' experience of the advantages of independence, which, we venture to believe, has taught them in some measure how deep and lasting are the obligations they are under to a government which proposed and carried the Land Act of 1870. But, while the act has admittedly done immense good, it cannot be doubted that the practical experience we have had of its working has only convinced us that it is not by any means a perfect piece of legislation. Avowedly it was a tentative measure. Every day it is becoming clearer that the act is susceptible of improvement. We venture to think there is not a tenant-farmer in Ulster who does not entertain this opinion. Even the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was forced to admit some time ago, when speaking on the subject in Dublin, that the act was capable of being modified in the interests of the tenant-farmers. For this very candid expression of opinion Lord O'Hagan was fiercely attacked in the columns of the "Times," and in other organs written in the interests of the landlords. The tone and spirit of these criticisms of the Lord Chancellor's remarks show how strongly will any attempt to increase the usefulness of the act be restised. Some proposal will, doubtless, be made next session, or on the summoning of a new Parliament, on the subject. The great danger to what is emphatically the cause of the tenant-farmers is to be found in the fact that, unless some change takes place, the deeply rooted prejudices and interests of the landed aristocracy will be found too powerful for the friends of the tenants. Much, if not everything, will depend on themselves. They must be up and doing. They have now the protection of the ballot and the benefit of increased political enlightenment. Will they do any more at the impending general election than they did at the general appeal to the constituencies in 1868, with the safeguard of secret voting and the advantage of five years' political experience? At present the tenant-farmers appear to be unaccountably apathetic. They should take care that this state of things does not last until the general election is upon them—the first at which their votes will be free. If the county constituencies resolved to take a lively and practical interest in their public action at the approaching general election, we should not only have a fair promise of a comprehensive supplemental measure of land reform, but our Parliamentary representation would not in future be made up in great part of ill-mannered boys, unscrupulous politicians, and mischievous partisans. We might then depend upon a popular selection of candidates from men whose political fitness could be interpreted by their experience, their integrity, their capacity, and their antecedents.—[Londonderry Journal.

MR. BUTT'S GLASGOW SPEECH.

Reviewing Mr. Butt's speech at Glasgow, the *Times* says:—

Although we can make allowance for the straits in which Mr. Butt finds himself we cannot permit him to suppose that he has made any progress in converting the country to his opinions. The more the scheme of Home Rule is discussed, the more hopeless does it appear. The grievances actually imagined by Irish Nationalists—the only real partisans of Home Rule—is the connection of Ireland with the British Empire. These agitators are not concerned with the treatment of Irish affairs in the Imperial Parliament, nor do they speculate much on managing such things better at home. They care little for what Mr. Butt would give, and think only of what he proposes to withhold. Home Rule would put them in a better position for carrying out their real designs, and would so far be welcomed, but their satisfaction would extend no further. We do not, however, take this party for the Irish nation, nor do we believe that the dissatisfaction of Ireland is as great as the Conservative opponents to the present Government and the advocates of the new Repeal scheme combine in representing it. At the same time, if any practicable plan can be shown for discussing to greater advantage the domestic affairs of Ireland, it will receive due attention. Without going so far as Mr. Butt in speaking of "the intolerable grievance of being bored with Irish debates," we may readily admit the attractiveness of the bribe his scheme in this respect holds out to the Imperial Parliament. On the other hand, we very much doubt whether Irishmen, at any rate, would gain much, as far as that goes, by the transfer of such discussions to College Green. But our objection to Home Rule is that it is neither a practicable nor an expedient remedy for such difficulties as exist. It would not be accepted for itself, nor would it be turned to the purpose which are made the pretext for demanding it. It would simply serve to revive and encourage the spirit which under the name of Fenianism was suppressed the other day.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* also writes:—

"If Mr. Butt and the Home Rulers would condescend from generals to particulars and give us by anticipation some sketch of the probable programme of legislation in the Irish Parliament, the impracticability of their proposals would become speedily apparent. If such a Parliament is not, as we have said, to be confined exclusively to legislation of a purely provincial or almost parochial character, how much and what sort of latitude is to be given them in dealing with the greater questions of which they would assuredly claim cognizance? How are they to be allowed to deal with such matters as Irish education, or any other of the cognate difficulties arising out of the conflict of creeds in Ireland. Mr. Butt, although he made no mention of them at Glasgow, has, we admit, on previous occasions offered to give all such reasonable 'securities' as the Irish Protestants might require against the establishment of Catholic ascendancy. But short of an absolute veto upon all educational or religious legislation whatever, what securities of this kind could be devised, or, if they could be devised, what possibility is there of their being maintained? A nation cannot be trusted with its independence except on the assumption that the minority are willing to submit peaceably to the will of the majority, and the grant independence under conditions implying the opposite of this assumption would be to stultify ourselves. Indeed such words as independence and parliamentary government are meaningless unless the imply that the will of the majority is to carry the day, and the majority in Ireland is Catholic. It is plain that no securities to prevent this majority from having its own way could long endure, and if it got its way what would become of Mr. Butt's disjunction between "Irish affairs" and "questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Goverhment."

ENLIGHTENED CHRISTIAN ENGLAND.

Crime and vice are stretching their arms over the length and breadth of Britain. A contemporary says: "The spirit of murder, judging from assize statistics, is spreading and growing among the English people. The popular demoralization is increasing. Acts of brutality and violence of all degrees of hideousness furnish a sickening record, every day extending. Homicides, wives kicked to death, children starved alive—these are among the most ordinary items of the English Press. It is no exaggeration to describe as appalling the ignorance and vice which prevail generally among the lower classes. For a benighted, and indeed a savage people, as we are told to consider ourselves, it is wonderful how we manage to exceed our enlightened neighbors in those qualities which are said to be the peculiar products of civilization. The calendar of a single English shire often contains more offences of magnitude than the criminal records of all Ireland; and did Irishmen but possess the virtue of temperance, even the cunning of "own correspondents' would fail to defame their country, or to misrepresent the condition of a land in which life and property are safer than any place else in the world. At the present time there is not a single prisoner in the jails of Ireland under the sentence of death, while the quartet executions in England the other day are but portions of a dismal brotherhood awaiting a like doom." On Monday next Charles Edwin Butt, Edwin Bailey, and Ann Barry will be hanged at Gloucester jail, if no reprieve comes for any of them. The son of a magistrate was sentenced at the Old Bailey on Monday last to seven years' penal servitude for obtaining several sums of money by fraudulent means. We could not recount half the crimes that are committed in England during a single week.

BEARDING THE BRITISH LION (CUR DOG?) IN HIS DEN.

A great Home Rule compaign is being vigorously pushed through England and Scotland, where the leading lights of the League are casting the sunshine of hope into the dwellings of the Irish who inhabit the busy haunts of working men. Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and London have had their ovations, and we cannot conceive that the audiences were displeased with the orations. The best speakers stood upon the platforms discoursing the eloquent outbursts, proclaiming the indefeasibility of Ireland's rights to rule her own realm, and demanding back what we had before the Union—with something along with it. England and Scotland will prove a stronghold for the cause of the old country when the battle begins.

English Brutality.

A murder trial, has recently been engaging the attention of the Liverpool Assizes. It appears that in August last, Charles Butt, a young farmer residing just out of Liverpool, shot and killed his sweetheart, Amelia Phipps, for which crime he was tried and sentenced to death. A fortnight before the murder they were present at a dance, and he complained of her dancing with other young men, and actuated by jealousy, he struck her a violent blow in the face, and she thereupon protested she would never accompany him anywhere again. Shortly after this Mr. Phipps entertained a party of friends, among whom was Harry Goddard. Butt also visited the house, and paid attentions to Miss Phipps, who, however, acted somewhat coolly toward him, while she coquetted with Goddard. The passion of the accused was further aroused by the young lady accepting an offer from Goddard to drive her to a fair on the following day; and, although Butt made a passionate appeal to her to allow him to take her there, she declined, and said she would rather go with Goddard. Notwithstanding this slight, Butt continued to visit the young lady, and finding that Goddard had got the start of him one evening, he entered the room where they were sitting, and, drawing a pistol, shot Miss Phipps through the head, killing her instantly. He was promptly apprehended, and confessed his crime. In passing sentence of death upon him, the Judge reminded Butt that he deserved his fate, as he was induced to give way to the pitiless passion of jealousy, and had inflicted a most cruel death on the woman for whom he professed affection.

A LUCKY FIND.—We learn that on the 26th of December last a gang of laborers, while engaged in cutting a channel with the Strivaiguntam Anicut project, came upon a large copper pot filled with gold ingots and coins. The pot was of large size capable of holding six Madras measures of grain. The probable value of the treasure is estimated at a lakh of rupees. The laborers divided the spoil and made off with it, but the matter soon became public, and the tahsildar succeeded in recovering Rs. 8,000 worth of coins and ingots, and the quantity of property was mostly recovered from a girl, who ran away from her house with a chatty, which fell and broke, whereby the gold was scattered in front of the officials who were coming to search. The remainder of the property was quietly buried or melted down, and all traces of it are lost. On hearing of the discovery the Collector of the district notified the course to be pursued under the Act, but nothing was given up. The treasure recovered was deposited with the civil court, and the case was inquired into after due notification. It was decided that the terms of the Act had been sufficiently observed, and that the treasure should be restored to the finders. The treasure was found near an old avenue heading from what was once the city of Kayal, and it was probably buried some hundreds of years ago. The coins are principally Arabic, but one is European, and this, as far as it can be ascertained, is a coin of Joanna of Castile, A. D. 1236. Some of the Arabic coins are still older. One bears the empress of the Mahomedan year 71, another has on it the name of Sultan Saladeen. The superintendent of the Government Museum has been requested to see if it is desirable to secure any of the coins for the Museum.—*Madras Times*

A LONDON letter, alluding to Judge Lusk, who is of the court that tries the Tichbourne case, says that he is the first English Catholic that ever sat on the bench since the reformation.

CAHER AND MITCHELSTOWN RAILWAY.—A meeting of the committee and directors of the Caher and Mitchelstown Railway was held in Clogheen on Wednesday the 24th inst. A resolution passed by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company was read, as also a telegram from Mr. Nathaniel Buckley, M. P., of Mountain Lodge (who is a director of the South-Eastern Railway Company), promising most material assistance and co-operation. After considerable discussion as to the measures to be taken to forward the undertaking, a depulion was appointed to meet the board of the Waterford and Limerick Company, the object of the deputation to enter into negotiations with the Co. for the purpose of securing a favorable working agreement, together with their co-operation and assistance, in connexion with the Great Western Railway Company of England, as by means of the proposed railway, not only the town of Mitchelstown, but a large district of North Cork, including the districts around Fermoy, Doneraile, Buttevant, Kilmallock, &c, will be brought into direct communication with Waterford.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

BAD men are never completely happy, although possessed of everything this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything that the world can take away.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco,

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religions differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this Company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cushcon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E, Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, M. J. Acton First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Tammany Hall, cor. 8th and Folsom sts, on Tuesdays.

Co. A, Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sergeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. E. Walsh; Third Sergeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; R. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. T. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; John Kenny; F. S.; W. McLaughlin, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

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Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.. B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the mo th at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Hanna, President; B. Riordon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S., K. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V. P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

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Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

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Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby C ub, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

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SANTA CRUZ—Catholic Benevolent Association, organized December 16th, 1870—President, Martin Kinsley; Vice President, Michael Kelly; Treasurer, Daniel Williams; Secretary, Michael Harrington.

Irish American Benevolent Society. President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J Meinerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

O'Donovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Mr. O'Donovan has retained the copywright of the book himself, so that parties sending their orders through us may rest assured that the money will go directly to the author, and not to the bookseller or publisher. Price—Paper Cover, $1 00; handsomely bound, $2.—ED. NATIONALIST.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

☞ CLANCY, who lately served the subscribers of THE NATIONALIST in Hays' Valley and vicinity, is requested to call at this office and settle.

We append a list of new subscribers to the NATIONALIST from Virginia City and the neighborhood, and trust that we may soon be able to publish a large increase, both from this city and other parts of the Pacific slope:

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.

Capt P W Donovan,	Rev Father Monogue,
Patrick Conway,	Miss Julia A O'Neil,
Dennis Nevin,	T Cronin,
Wm Hayes,	John F Fitzgerald,
M Whalen,	Thomas Heffernan,
Thomas Hughes,	Thomas Smith,
Wm Carroll,	D W Hennessy,
P Ward,	M Hanigan,
Thomas Sisk,	M Feeney,
Wm Sweeney,	Jeremiah Sheehy,
Arthur Kiely,	Daniel O'Connell,
J T Reirdon,	Mary Kavanagh,
Miles Burke,	M J Monaghan,
J J Smith,	P P Holland,
J W Smith,	Martin Ford,
M Keleher,	Capt J S Young;
Daniel Hanlon,	John Henderson,
James Dockery,	James Kelly,
Hugh Reese,	John Gavin,
John Ferris,	M Garvey,
R Henessy,	Wm Quinn,
Mark Feeney,	W J Sheridan,
James Loughran,	P Melody,
Patrick Phelan,	T Fitzgerald,
John Shannon,	John Mallon,
John Riordan,	Maurice Foley,
James Sullivan,	J D Mahoney,
A J Mackay,	Daniel Mulcahy,
John Spring,	John O'Toole,
John Timmins,	Thomas Lennon,
John A Collins,	Thomas McNamara,
T H Mellody,	E Woods,
James H Byrnes,	E McCormick,
Edward Crowe,	John Kavanagh,
P McNamara,	W B Ryan,
Patrick Ennis,	Patrick Burns.
Patrick O'Connor,	T Reynolds,
Thomas Sullivan,	Jeremiah Connor,
Thomas Joyce.	

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D Humphrey,	Edward Buckley,
M Rahilly,	Thomas Costello,
Thomas Kelly,	Miss Mary Farrell,
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Wm Dyes,	James Skeahan,
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Michael Kelly,	Patrick O'Connor,
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Coleman Martin,	Thomas O'Connor.

CARSON CITY, NEV.

John Welch.

☞ The stockholders of the NATIONALIST Printing and Publishing Co. are hereby notified to meet at the office of the paper, 409 Washington street, on Monday evening, February 9th, 1874, to transact important business.

DANIEL SWEENY, President.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

The convention which assembled on the 2d inst., for the purpose of considering the St. Patrick's Day celebrations, has for the present completed its labors. We trust that in the results of this meeting, as well as in any succeeding one which may be held, moderate counsels will be found to have prevailed—for it seems to us that the jubilation and exultation hitherto manifested on that day are altogether uncalled for and extravagant. The mighty assemblage of Irishmen who march so proudly beneath the Green Flag and the Sunburst, to inspiriting native airs, should rather weep as they see that flag waving above them, to think that at present it has no real existence, that it does not float defiantly from our war ships and fortresses—that it does not hang proudly conspicuous in our places of national assembly—that it does not command the respect of foreign nations—n short, that it is only tolerated as a toy that decks an idle pageant. How much more imposing would be this exhibition of force could we feel that it was directed to the attainment of any really advantageous object. But when we remember that the existence of a powerful Irish element in the United States has long been an established fact, a fact that none presume to question, we feel that this expensive pageantry is only a misapplication of time and force and funds, which might be better directed to the attainment of some more tangible advantage, while the memory of those who are now no more, of those who have laid down wealth, home, friends, and life itself in the cause of country, should chasten with a pensive grief the exultation of a great national festival. How much more advantageously the funds subscribed for the processions might be laid out, we will not stop to consider. The chains which gall the limbs of Ireland can never be removed by such means, and it is questionable taste of the wearers to attempt to gild them. We would not, of course, wish that so great an Irish anniversary should be allowed to pass uncelebrated, but it should be celebrated with mingled feelings. The sadness of retrospect and the speculations of prospect should bear a part with the wild forgetful exultation of the moment. Martyred heroes should be especially remembered on the day which themselves, when alive, delighted to honor. Nor should those be forgotten who still pine in British dungeons, and fix their eyes on their brothers in America—their sole prospect of freedom. A country enslaved should be remembered, not only in our prayers, but throughout "all the hopes and fears and aspirations" which chequer our minds on such an occasion. It is, doubtless, inexpressibly pleasant to forget for a while an enslaved and proscribed native land, to glory in the intensely vital nationality which we feel swelling in our bosoms, to feel that we are still a people who have been developed by centuries of suffering into a nation more worthy of freedom than many of the free, and whose integrity has never been stamped out by foreign bondage. But it is unworthy of Irishmen to forget that bondage for a moment; and while our country lies under its blighting ban we should celebrate our national festival with moderate rejoicing, tempered by sympathy and sorrow, and illuminated and ratified by well-grounded hope of eventual freedom.

In the celebration of any gala day that may occur while Ireland still languishes under English misrule, our countrymen would do well to remember the conduct and, as far as possible, follow the example of the French while their territory was held in German occupation. There was no display of rejoicing; some might say that they had little cause for it, but assuredly they had as much as has Ireland at present:—there was no idle and extravagant pageantry; there was a fixed and settled resolve to emancipate their country by the speediest and only means in their power. All other feelings were merged in this dread and immediate necessity, and success speedily crowned their efforts. Shall not we then follow an example so practically beneficial, alike in its progress and its results, and laying aside all the useless and costly fripery with which we may be tempted to celebrate the day, concentrate all our energies to grasp that liberty which seems at length almost within our reach?

THE HOME-RULE CANDIDATES.

The parliamentary elections at present pending in Great Britain and Ireland are progressing in a manner eminently satisfactory. We are not exactly in accord with all the principles advanced by the Home Rulers, or rather, we go infinitely beyond them, and regard the entire agitation as scarcely a preliminary step in the mighty movement we are contemplating. Still it is pleasant that even such a trifling step should be taken under favorable auspices; it is pleasant to see the English forced to give ground before the Irish, even when the latter are struggling under the disadvantage of legal discriminations enacted for their repression. As far as Home Rule at present pledges itself, we have little sympathy with it; but we hope that the flush of their success will open their eyes to the further advantages that are to be gained, and we doubt not but that there are many who are now fighting the wordy warfare with British arrogance who will gladly substitute sword for tongue and pen when the destined day shall have dawned. The sudden dissolution of parliament took many by surprise, but we read, in the alacrity with which the Home Rulers moved to their posts, the power of an organization. The time must come when the signal will be given from organizations, united, secret and indomitable, to arise, not with the honey words and unheeded jibes of the hustings, not with the vain frippery of placarded addresses and mutually recriminative newspaper warfare, but with the sword which prudence, tempered by necessity, has so long kept sheathed—with the sword which courage, nerved by opportunity, has drawn, flaming in their hands, and with the true patriot resolution to conquer or die ineffaceably graven upon their hearts. It is pleasant to see the initiatory blow of this contest, although not struck as we might wish it, crowned with success. The elections hitherto portend a narrow and uncertain majority for either Conservatives or Liberals, and it seems very improbable that the latter can again secure the ascendancy, so that a balance of power will probably be left in the hands of the Home Rule party, which, if properly applied, will do much for the temporary amelioration of Ireland's condition, and may eventually reverse, as far as the coming day of liberty is concerned, the universally accepted aphorism that "the darkest hour comes just before the dawn." In our own movements and preparations this election strife will make no change. We are comparatively indifferent as to the form and degree of our country's bondage, and we would far prefer the liberation of our imprisoned patriots to the most signal success of the Home Rulers. It is absolute liberty we are aiming at; it is to absolute liberty we have a right, not a change of masters or a shifting of our fetters. We wish to see our country's flag flying as a national ensign, respected abroad, loved and revered at home, and a thousand-fold dearer for all we have endured for it. We wish to see those green and fertile fields we all love so well held by those who are their rightful owners, no longer pouring their wealth into the laps of pampered foreigners, but supporting our Irish peasantry in the comforts which they have been driven to seek abroad and contributing their quota to the maintenance of a Republic, for which our country could furnish such leaders as would make it respected the world over. We feel that this is far beyond the scope of the Home Rule movement—that it is even in opposition to the interests of that party; yet we cannot forget that those who are now filling the English Government with fear and consternation are Irishmen, and all waging, however insufficiently, the irrepressible and immortal conflict which has lasted for seven centuries, and has left Ireland to-day a distinct and unconquered nation. Wherefore we snub at the discomfiture of our English enemies, and wish their opponents God speed, the more especially as there are doubtless many in their ranks who will not hesitate to cast in their fortunes with the bolder movement which is now ripening to fruition.

ENGLAND'S WEAK POINT.

It is a common failing amongst many whose hearts, perhaps, are in the cause, but whose judgment is insufficiently exercised, to imagine that England is invincible, that England is impregnable to outside forces, and tacitly to accept all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" with which she sees fit to surround herself as an evidence of power. It only requires a little reflection, a little looking into the incontrovertible statistics of facts and figures, to dispell this idea. Any one can recall the ill-concealed vexation with which England gnawed her nails to the quick as she watched Russia casting aside the treaty, and advancing with giant strides towards her eastern empire. She looked and frowned, and—nothing more. Time was when an English fleet would have anchored in the Neva to demand, at the canon's mouth, faith and apology on the first symptom of the Czar's intention. But, instead of this, there was scarcely a remonstrance ventured on. The Russians went where they pleased and did as they pleased, for France was unable and England was afraid to withstand them. And this was not the first time that the "flag that braved a thousand years" has been of late dragged through humiliation and trial. Undoubtedly the Geneva award was a bitter pill for the English to swallow. They could not gloze over the contract, as in the case of Russia, by a royal marriage; they could get up no side-spectacle to remove from their shame the eyes of the world. John Bull had to be sorry for his misdeeds, and putting his hand in his pocket, had to pay for the damage he had done. And this he would have done had it been tenfold as much, for of all the complications which fate may have in store for England most earnestly does she deprecate a war with America. Not only would her merchant marine be swept from the seas by our privateers, to the rehabilitation of American commerce, but right on her shores is her sleepless enemy, Ireland, patiently biding the day of release and vengeance, and prepared to be as loyally devoted to America in such a war as New England itself. And so, with Ireland by her side, ever couched for the spring, with dissension and cowardice in her own councils, and with no really friendly relations with any foreign power, the vaunted invincibility of England becomes a very insignificant bulwark, and wholly unworthy our attention when once we make up our mind to overlook it.

In the recent disgraceful wrangle of the *Sun* and *Chronicle* we have a lesson, weighted by a more convincing logic than a thousand arguments, against the system of personalities in journalism which has long been a disgrace to part of the press of this city. Unhappy details of private life have been raked up and published, and lawlessness and attempted bloodshed have followed as a natural result. The lesson will probably prove a severe one to the parties concerned, but we trust it will be universally salutary.

The address of Bright to his constituents is published. It is brief, without special features, and fully concurs with Gladstone's policy.

TOM MOONEY.

We have received the following letter from Thomas Mooney, which we publish in the interest of fair play.

On the discussion between Mr. Mooney and our Dublin correspondent, we have no opinion to offer. Our readers will judge for themselves:

GRAFTON HALL, SOHO,
LONDON, January 12, 1873.

EDITOR OF THE "NATIONALIST."—SIR:—I thank you for having forwarded to me your paper of Nov. 15th; and I thank you also for having published THREE "notices" of me in that issue. Though they were not over complimentary, yet their appearance is a sign that your readers desire to learn the good and the bad respecting me.

Under the above heading your Dublin correspondent, "I. R. B.," says some hard things about me. He alludes, of course he does, to the misfortunes that attended the California Building and Savings Bank after I left San Francisco. For these misfortunes anybody is privileged to kick me. That Bank, let me say it, when I left it, was perfectly solvent for all its liabilities. I took with me not one dollar of its assets. When I surrendered into the hands of the late John Dunn, then a Director, it had $500,000 of mortgages and $50,000 in cash assets, fully equal to its liabilities, and was doing a fair business. I was astounded to hear, in England, that it had succumbed in a panic—a panic created by the needless fuss and fears of its own directors, who allowed it to be put into the Bankrupt Court for three hundred dollars, when it had nine thousand dollars in gold coin on the same day in its safe! However, what is done is done, and cannot now be helped. I am, and shall be for life, the scape-goat of this misfortune. I shall lament, as long as I live, having resigned my position in the Bank. Had I supposed that my retirement would have produced such a bad consequence, I would have perished on the pavement in California street before I surrendered the keys of that treasure.

The above is all I wish to say just now on that subject. When the affairs of the Bank are finally wound up—already they have paid the depositors 75 cents on the dollar—I may offer a public explanation of my whole career in California during which, it will be found, I always aided labor against "capital"—always supported the people against monopolies, whether political or financial—was always ready with my dollar, my pen and my tongue, in the cause of Ireland, whatever shape that cause assumed—always labored against the influx of the Chinese to California—battled against granting subsidies to the Pacific steamers, which, at the cost of a million dollars a year from the people, carries Chinese cheap labor and crime to California; and, had I been supported properly when I sought to be elected Governor of the State, I would, ere now, had I been elected, have contrived means to restore the Chinese of California back to their native land! So much for so much; and now a few words touching "I. R. B."

He has told you that I had the audacity to tell the laborers of Maryborough that "they who put spade, hoe, or plough into the soil had the first right to the produce of the soil—that there were three good acres of land in Ireland for every man, woman, and child in it; enough to support three times the population; that the landlords were usurpers of the soil, the inheritors of stolen goods; that they must be disestablished, and life annuities granted to them, in lieu of rents; that the land shall be divided among the cultivators and occupiers."

All that I said, and I say so now. Is it, I ask, to be longer tolerated, that some fifteen thousand persons—half of them "absentees," shall own nineteen millions of acres of Irish land, and that five millions of its people shall not own a rood of the land on which they were born!

No! No! "I. R. B." may call me any ugly name he pleases; may indeed threaten "to break every bone in my body," but never fearing him nor any body else, my "prophetic" cry shall ever be "The tiller of the land shall own the land" and my cries will be heard by GOD in Heaven.

I always thought that the object of the "Irish Republic" was to appropriate the land of Ireland in the name the new State, to compensate by annuities or otherwise for loss of their lands those Landlords who should aid in establishing the Republic and to confiscate those Landlords who shall oppose the Republic.—The lands to be redistributed in small estates of 10 to 20 acres to the victors and their relatives who shall fight for the Republic.

This was a perfectly straight policy, and, if the people are driven to fight, a policy that should prevail. But I find by "I. R. B's" letter, that this idea is exploded—at least in his mind. I marvel little at that, seeing said committee is composed mostly of Landlords, and Captains and Colonels bearing her Majesty's commission.

It is not true as stated by "I. R. B." that I was refused a room in Dublin to lecture in; and it is true that the Irish Board of Works granted me the Phœnix park for a mass meeting. But it is true that, on consultation with my Dublin friends, in view of the "Conference," which was approaching, we thought we would allow that conference an undisturbed public mind, that its proposals might have full and fresh consideration. I attended that Conference delegated from Grafton Hall, London, and I sadly confess that that "Conference," its resolutions, its plans, and its managers, quite disappointed me, and many others also. You have seen its plans Sir, and you can judge of them quite as well as I can.

Mr. Butt by his eighth resolution passed in the Home Rule Conference pledges the future Parliament of Ireland (if re-established) against any interference with, or disturbance of the existing laws of real property in Ireland. He guarantees to the Irish landlords, absentees as well as residents, by an organic law in his proposed Home Rule Constitution, that their estates shall never, under any circumstances, be affected or disturbed by the future Parliaments of Ireland, neither for rent valuation tenant rights lease, or otherwise. By his 4th clause he agrees to send 105 Irish members, to the British Parliament to participate in the "progress and glory of the British Empire" [see the Bengal famine and the African wars to understand what the elements of that "glory and progress" constitutes.] The British Parliament is to form, and define the powers and functions of the Irish Parliament. The British Parliament is still to tax Ireland "for all Imperial purposes" and the old Irish House of Lords is to be reconstructed by the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin Castle; and they, without any authority from the Irish people, are to be endowed with supreme power over all laws that the Irish House of Commons shall pass.

So now you can guess the kind of Irish Parliament we are to get by Mr. Butt's exertions—even should we get any. It is in the interest of this movement that "I. R. B." "threatens to break every bone in my body" should I demand a hearing for Grattan's plan of Home Rule—which is in four words, "REPEAL OF THE UNION"—a total separation of the authority of the restored Irish Parliament from the English Parliament, according to Grattan's Treaty of 1782 with George the Third, King of England. I cling to that Treaty, and will for my own part accept no other "Federal relation" with England.

Trusting that you will in a spirit of fair play, make room for these few lines.

I remain Sir, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS MOONEY.

P. S.—I ought to say that "Grafton Hall," where Irish Repealers and Nationalists meet is far from being a "dingy Hole" as alleged by your correspondent. It is quite a large hall—was once a Methodist Chapel, has three galleries and a capacious ground floor, well seated and well lighted—capable of seating 700 to 800 people.

T. M.

Silver Brick Presentation.

In our issue of January 17th we noticed the presentation of a silver brick to the Rev. Father Sheehy by the citizens of Virginia City. We copy the following from *The Gold Hill News* of January 29th.

The presentation took place in Miners' Union Hall, on B street. The brick, was five inches in length, 2¼ in width and 1¼ in thickness. A specimen of native ore formed the centerpiece. The brick was studded in each corner with specimens of gold quartz. The American flag was emblazoned on the right of the centerpiece and on the left the Irish flag with the Sunburst. The inscription was as follows: "Presented to Rev. Eugene Sheehy by his friends as a token of their esteem for his devotion to his country, Virginia, Nevada, January 10, 1874." Mr. John Welch, upon whom devolved the pleasant duty of making the presentation, spoke as follows:

Reverend and Dear Sir: In behalf of the many and admiring friends who with pleasure listened to your instructive and patriotic lectures, I present to you in their name and on their behalf this slight testimonial of their esteem—this silver brick. May it be to you a pleasant souvenir, a kind memento, of your countrymen of Nevada—of their appreciation of the patriotic priest, the "Sogarth Aroon" of the long ago, when minister and people made common cause against a common enemy and for a common country. We proudly recognize in you a worthy exponent of Irish Republicanism, a representative of national self-government, founded on the God-like principle of the will of the whole people—the true source of all power and authority. May your life be spared by an Allwise and just Providence to witness the full fruition of the hopes and aspirations which have animated our race from time immemorial, and which by the stout arms of an Irish soldiery will yet become a bright and glorious reality. When you return again to your island home, bear tidings to our brothers in the cause of nationality that their countrymen in this Great Republic sympathise with them in their efforts to establish a government similar to our own—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Treasure this silver brick, the most fitting and typical emblem of the productions of this young war-born State of our glorious Union that your admiring friends could present you with in your departure from our midst. Engraved thereon are the American and Irish flags, the glorious Stars and Stripes and the Sunburst of unfortunate but ever-hopeful Erin. Under the broad folds of the one we have found shelter, liberty, and a home. In the past, as it will be our pleasurable duty in the future, we have followed its fortunes in the field and amid the din and strife of battle Ireland's sons have stood side by side with their American brother soldiers, and attested their fealty to the starry banner with their lives. Under the other may Ireland's sons yet march on Irish soil to battle for country, freedom and independence.

May it typify a resurrected Irish nation, long shadowed by depotism in the cheerless past, now purified by the fiery ordeal of battle and of blood. Under its protecting folds may the genius and the brains of Ireland establish a form of government for its people founded on justice, fraternity and equality. The effort to bring about this happy consummation, this cherished aspiration of a people sanctified by centuries of blood and tears, is a sublime, a holy and a righteous undertaking. To effect it will require stern resolve, unbending will, and a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion—qualities to be found in those only who are fit to be free, and being free, dare maintain that freedom. These qualities, reverend and kind sir, we are vain enough to think are possessed by the manhood of our race to-day in Ireland, and conscious of this fact, we are hopeful of the future.

Our seven-centuried enemy is growing old, and, thank God, declining in power and respect among the nations. Be it our proud mission to accelerate that downward course, to hasten the disintegration and dissolution of that hated and tyrant empire which has blighted some of the fairest portions of this earth with its rule, and sent millions to untimely graves cursing that flag—

Which sheds a blight on every place
Where in God's wrath it comes,
From India's robbed and murdered race,
To Ireland's beggared homes.
Man's spirit sinks where'er it floats—
Its triumph marks man's doom,
'Tis like the midnight ghoul that gloats
And banquets on the tomb.

The downfall of the British empire means the uprising of Ireland; provided the manhood and the intelligence of our race be equal to the emergency. Ireland separated from England means a separation effected by sword and cannon, the only means which ever yet brought about the freedom of a people. Ireland free, erect and independent among the nations, means England exhausted in the effort to prevent it. Then will ascend from millions of the human race, from Ireland to India, thanksgiving to the God of Justice for the overthrow of the modern Babylon, the despoiler of nations, the jailer of human liberty.

Hoping, kind and reverend sir, that you and your many admiring friends may live to see this glorious consummation, we bid you God speed and a safe return to your native land.

Rev. Mr. Sheehey, who was quite overcome with emotion, responded feelingly and appropriately. He concluded by saying that he should hold his countrymen in Nevada in eternal remembrance, and that inspired by their endorsement and support he should continue to labor for the welfare of down-trodden Ireland. He added that he hoped Republicanism was not destined to be a prisoner of America, but prayed that it might cross the Atlantic and bless Ireland on its way. Numerous bottles of champagne were uncorked on the occasion, which was a most enjoyable one.

K. R. B. BALL.

The Knights of the Red Branch will give their ANNUAL GRAND BALL at HOBTICULTURAL HALL on the evening of St. Patrick's day next. No expenses will be spared to make this the great Ball of the season.

Knights of the Red Branch—No. 1. Attention

You are hereby notified that the place of meeting has been changed from 751 Market street, to Charter Oak Hall—Market street near Fourth. Every Knight is notified that very important business will come before the next meeting for consideration. The fine for non-attendance will be strictly enforced.

By Order, SECRETARY.

We would recommend all our friends who can appreciate a really superior imported cigar, to try the stock kept at the Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, and they will be indeed hard to please if they are disapointed.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co
J. J. WALSH.....Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev

To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

PACIFIC COAST.

WON THE PRIZE.—On Wednesday, January 28, in the Virginia Third Ward School, Miss Simpson's Department, Katie O'Connell, daughter of Daniel O'Connell, won the prize, a silver brick, the gift of Mr. Keyes for the best spelling in the school.

REAL estate sales in San Jose for the month of January foot up a total of $182,798.

BULLION shipments from the Pioche (Nevada) mines during January, amounted to $241,567.

THE tobacco beds of Gilroy, Santa Clara, are all in, and some of the plants are already above the surface.

A SUIT to recover one-ninth of the Meadow Valley mine has been brought in the District Court at Pioche, Nevada.

AN independent telegraph company, for local use only, is one of the features of Watsonville, Santa Cruz county.

As a matter of economy, the citizens of Nevada county are favoring the establishment of a branch jail at Truckee.

AN Episcopal mission has been organized at Millerton, Fresno county. Rev. H. H. Brooks is invited to the pastorate.

THE Los Angeles Tobacco Company broke ground last Wednesday. It is to be hoped their experiment will prove successful.

IN many of the fields of wheat in the vicinity of Nicolaus, Sutter county, seed has rotted, and re-sowing will be necessary.

A PIECE of rock used for macadamizing the streets of Grass Valley, was recently picked up and found to contain $20 worth of gold.

THE San Diego "Union" says that the grading of the first ten miles of the Texas and Pacific road will be finished about the end of February.

WILLIAM WOODS, son of John Woods, of Santa Cruz, has invented a machine that is designed to roll, harrow, and, if required, sow at the same time.

THE new Catholic Church, at Hollister, Monterey county, is progressing finely. The building is ready for roofing, and will be completed within contract time.

THE Citizens' Gaslight and Oil Refining Company of Los Angeles has been organized, with a capital of $25,000. The manufacture of petroleum and the furnishing of gas are the objects.

SINCE the recent snow storm, says the Marysville "Appeal," deer are quite plenty low down in the mountains. They are very ferocious, and it is dangerous to travel about the hills unarmed.

EUREKA, February 4.—A heavy snow storm has been raging here for the last 36 hours, and shows no signs of abatement. Already travel is impeded, and should the storm continue another day, no reliable time can be named as to the arrival and departure of stages.

The Richmond Mining Company paid off 30 miners yesterday. This reduction in force was caused by bad weather and the great difficulty in the transportation of ore to the furnaces.

AUSTIN (Nevada), February 4.—The recent fall of snow is unprecedented in this section since its settlement. The snow is upwards of four feet in depth on the summit, and all stages are greatly delayed. Snow plows were used to clear the streets to-day, and many citizens were shovelling snow from the roofs of their dwellings. Serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of cattle in neighboring ranches, and it is thought that those in poor condition must surely perish.

THE DIMENSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.—The following are the dimensions of California: Width on the north end, 216 miles; extreme extension from west to east, 352 miles; average width, about 235 miles; extension from north to south, 654 miles. A direct line from the northwest corner of the State to Fort Yuma, being the longest line in the State, is 820 miles; a direct line from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 342 miles; a direct line from San Francisco to San Diego, 451 miles. San Diego lies 350 miles south and 285 miles east of San Francisco. Los Angeles lies 250 miles south and 225 miles east of San Francisco. Cape Mendocino, the most westerly point in the State, is 99 miles west of San Francisco and 180 miles north.

GENERAL La Marmora has published a letter maintaining the truth of his statement with regard to negotiations at one time for the cession of German territory to France.

A NEVADA clergyman was compelled to vacate his charge without taking formal leave because he was so fastidious that "he would not hold he stakes for a scrub-race.

A CONSERVATIVE is returned from Cheltenham; another gain for the opposition. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the War Department, and Vernon Harcourt, Solicitor-General, have been re-elected in the City of Oxford.

St. Patrick's Day.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION TO CELEBRATE THE DAY.

The representatives of the different Irish societies, in accordance with time-honored custom, met Sunday in Irish-American Hall, to make the preliminary arrangements for the proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The convention of last year was present and made the following report:

Printing bills, $621, but by reduction of the papers made $553 40; music, $174; janitor, $50; office of Grand Marshal, $15; California Theater, $41 50; carriages, $152 60—making a total of $986 50. There being a balance of $20 on hand, it was donated, by a vote, to the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The convention of 1874 was organized by the election of M. C. Hassett as President, M. Kane as Vice President, J. H. Gilmore as Secretary and James O'Hanlon as Treasurer.

Messrs. John F. Meagher, John Flanagan and John Kenny were appointed a Committee on Credentials and reported the following names:

Sons of the Emerald Isle—M. Cooney, Daniel Sheehan, D. Buckley, and John Kenny. Irish American Benevolent Society—John Grant, John Flanagan, Levi F. Cole and J. G. Hayden. Ancient Order of Hibernians. Division No. 1—John F. Meagher, James Hannon, Daniel Harney and James Ginty. No. 2—M. Ward, J. H. Blaney, John Cooney and Wm. Simpson. No. 3—James O'Hanlon, H. Gallagher, Thomas M. Connolly, and Daniel Ryan. No. 4—James Butler, J. H. Gilmore, James Guilfoy and Sylvester Grant. No. 6—M. Hogan, J. J. Donnovan M. C. Hasset and Henry Monahan. No. 7—M. J. McGrath, M. C. Haley and Wm. Higgins. No. 8—John A. Hogan and Andrew Murray. Laborers' Protective Benevolent Society—James Cahill, Jeremiah Mahoney, P. Sullivan and M. O'Donnell. St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—M. Kane, J. T. O'Brien, Thomas O'Neill and E. W. Carey

John F. Meagher, E. W. Carey, Henry Monahan, John Flannagan, and Daniel Sheehan were chosen a Committee on Order of Business and Literary Exercises, to report at the ensuing meeting.

On motion, a number of resolutions in force at the preceding convention, regulating the apportionment of delegates, except those which preclude military organizations from representation were adopted.

An invitation was extended to the Captains of the military companies and their staff officers to participate in the proceedings of the convention.

A motion was also agreed to, pledging each delegation present to abide by the voice of the majority, and assuming their proportion of the expense for the society it represented.

The convention adjourned until next Sunday at 2 o'clock.

Archdeacon Goold on the Limerick Election.

Archdeacon Goold, writing to the *Saunders*, says:—

Permit me as an elector of the county Limerick to make a few remarks on the "keen encounter of wits" at present raging therein. There is not, it seems, any difference whatever between the published programmes of the rival candidates. The pious and patriotic bishop and priests are, however, decidedly hostile to Mr. O'Sullivan's claims, because, forsooth, he would be, if elected, the representative of "an assemblage of uneducated, violent, reckless men, unfit to govern, and so all rational legislation would become impossible." Sir, if my memory does not much deceive me, a certain Mr. Patrick Lalor, clothed in the national farmer's homely garb, sat for an important county in O'Connell's days, and yet then there was no howling about "uneducated men." To proceed a step further. I rather fancy that honest John MacHale, the titular Archbishop of Tuam, publicly boasted that he would return a cowboy for Mayo, and yet, strange to say, no indignant protest emanated from the clerical ranks against the intrusion of "uneducated, violent, and reckless men" into the Saxon House of Commons. How comes this? Sir, in conclusion, allow me to wish Mr. O'Sullivan triumphant success, not because I endorse his political creed—far from it; I utterly dissent and detest it—but because I believe he is an honest man. Having suffered imprisonment for the maintenance of his principles, the clergy know right well that he will never be bribed by the offer of place, pension, or peerage to betray those principles which, however mistaken or mischievous, he has on conviction adopted—"Hinc illæ lachryme." I congratulate him on a very rev. dean's hostility, whose suple performances, not on the tight but very slack rope of lectotum political tergiversation, are familiar to your readers, and whose late "nimble capers-ings to the lasciyious breathings" of Isaac Butt's seductive lute at the late Home Rule Conference created such unbounded merriment throughout the country at large.

NOBLE BLOOD A MYTH.—It is an amusing speculation to look back and compute what number of men and women among the ancients clubbed their endeavors to the production of a single modern. Thus, a present nobleman, for instance, is 1; his father and mother were 2; his grandfathers and grandmothers were 4; his great grandfathers and great grandmothers were 8; the next predecessors will count 16; and at the twenty-first remove, the figures reach the astounding number of 1,038,576. Here are only computed twenty-one generations, which, allowing three generations to be one hundred years, carry us no further than the Norman Conquest, at which time, each present nobleman—to exclude all ignoble blood from his veins—ought to have had 1,048,576 noble ancestors! Carry this reckoning back three hundred years further, and the number amounts to about 500,000,000, which clearly indicates that the pretentions to such purity of blood in ancient families is a mere joke.

P. J. SMYTH, M. P., AT MOATE.—The member for Westmeath was invited to attend a Home Rule Meeting of his constituents in the town of Moate. The demonstration took place on Tuesday, January 6th, and was most successfully carried out. Mr. Bermingham moved the first resolution, which expressed the belief of the meeting that the present relations between Ireland and England were dangerous and injurious to the interests of both nations. The speaker referred to the absence of factories which would give employment to the people, and laid emphasis on the statement that he did not believe five per cent of the articles sold in Ireland were manufactured in the country. The Rev. Mr. Brophy, the Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, Mr. C. Fox, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting on other resolutions, and Mr. Smyth closed the list with a speech, which was terse, poetic, and well to the point. He was intertained at a dinner in the evening, when a pleasant and happy re-union took place.

Elections for the English Parliament.

DISRAELI CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA (ENGLAND).

LONDON, February 5.—Returns from 16 constituencies where elections were held yesterday show 19 Conservative and 10 Liberals elected or returned, unopposed, to the new Parliament.

Disraeli spoke at Newport yesterday. He said that Gladstone's Irish policy had utterly failed. Instead of producing tranquility in Ireland, she was now in a more disturbed state and more stringently governed than ever before. He also said that but for the University of London, Lowe would now be without a seat in Parliament. His unpopularity was such that his appearance on any hustings would endanger his life. Throughout the whole of Disraeli's speech a mob pelted with stones the windows of the hall in which the meeting was held, and attempted to break up the meeting. A free fight ensued.

The poliing at Hackney has been declared void, because of informalities.

At Staley Bridge, Lancashire, serious riots occurred, and many persons were injured.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, a conflict occurred between an imported mob of Irishmen and miners. A number of houses were destroyed, houses ransacked and much property lost. The Riot Act was read. All shops were closed, and it was feared the whole population would rise against the intruders. A company of soldiers were sent from Birmingham to aid the authorities in restoring order.

Additional returns show that the Conservatives have gained one seat each at Buckingham, Canterbury, Christ Church, Marylebone, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Aylesbury, and St. Ives, and the Liberals have gained one each at Abingdon, Hartlepool, Morpeth, and Stockport. The Liberal Members of the old Parliament are re-elected from Darlington, Huddersfield, Hull, Leicester, and Perth, by large majorities. Mundella and Roebuck are elected from Sheffield, Forsyth, Conservative, at Marylebone, had a majority of 1,500 over the Liberal candidate. Sir Joseph Cowan, Radical, was returned from Newcastle-on-Tyne, by 2,000 majority over the Conservatives. Home Rule candidates have been elected by the Irish constituencies of Mallow and Youghal.

The "Mitchel Testimonial."

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP M'HALE.

The following letter received by the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., from the Archbishop of Tuam, is at once a graceful tribute to the veteran Irish patriot in regard to whom it is written, and a significant evidence that, among the representatives of the true National sentiment in Ireland—whether lay or cleric—differences in religious belief are never allowed to bias honest judgment:

"ST. JARLATH'S, TUAM.
December 28th, 1873.

"My Dear Father Burke:—I feel much pleasure, as you are one of the trustees, in asking you to be the charitable medium of my mite towards the laudable tribute now in progress for John Mitchel by his countryman.

"Whatever may be the feelings of the political pharisees of the day, Mitchel was, though wanting in their calculating cunning, a faithful Irishman, and had he been less so he would not now require the aid of the present contribution.

"The honest biographer and eloquent panegyrist of Owen Roe O'Neil may well be deemed to have claims on all generous Irishmen, and if there are some who may think that a disinterested love of country does not establish a sufficient claim to that country's gratitude, let me still add, in behalf of this noble-minded exile an observation most pertinent and seasonable in the present circumstances of the world.

"Far from giving an exclusive monopoly of the man, both body and mind, to any despot calling himself Cesar, Mr. Mitchel read and observed with religious reverence—'Give to Cesar what belongs to Cesar,' and accordingly has read an instructive lesson to the high born bigots and despots of this age in allowing his children the inalienable right of worshipping their God independent of secular control, and returning, as some of them have chosen, to the bosom of the Catholic Church.

"Believe me, dear Father Burke, very faithfully yours.

"†JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

"Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P."

A MOB broke up a Liberal meeting at Wolverhampton on the 2d inst., and destroyed the platform.

THERE was serious rioting at the poles at Dudley on the 2nd inst. The authorities telegraphed to Sheffield for assistance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & CO., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolin, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

Pring's Drug Store,

N. W. COR. HOWARD AND FOURTH STS.

DR. PRING HAVING REMOVED HIS DRUG Store to above address, intends to devote himself entirely to the business, consequently has given up practice. jl-1m

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir, Yours Sincerely,
WILLIAM DILLON,
JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to JOHN MITCHEL as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN MARTIN, M. P.
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.
VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

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—AT THE—

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.

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GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSE-WHERE.

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Performance to conclude with the Farce of

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Saturday only MIMI Matinee.
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During Miss Rogers' engagement the following plays will be produced:
HUNTED DOWN!
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Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
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Single Meals.....25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.
my24-tf

HUGH DOHERTY. E. R. BERMINGHAM

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE,

No. 321 Pacific Street,
Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.

Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.

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Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

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705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
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Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
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Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 & 229 Second street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for.....1 00
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Single Rooms, with Board, per week.....4 50

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
ap19-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL.

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
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Single Meals.....
Lodgings per Night.....25 and

The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers an baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor.
(Late of the Brooklyn House,) my24-tf

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Oakland, Cal.

Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. jc21-tf

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FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest, Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

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PROSPECTUS
.... OF THE ....
Monthly Irish National Magazine,

A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

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One Copy by Mail one Year (in advance).....$1.25
Five Copies, " ".....5.50
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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

IRISH NATIONAL POETRY.

THE CHASE.

From Miss Brooke's "Reliques of Irish Poetry."

(Continued from our last.)

OISIN.

On her soft cheek, with tender bloom,
The rose its tint bestow'd;
And in her richer lip's perfume,
The ripen'd berry glow'd.

Her neck was as the blossom fair,
Or like the cygnet's breast,
With that majestic, graceful air,
In snow and softness drest:

Gold gave its rich and radiant die,
And in her tresses flow'd;
And, like a freezing star, her eye
With Heaven's own splendor glow'd.(1)

Thyself, O Patrick, hadst thou seen
The charms that face displayed;
That tender form and graceful mien,
Thyself had loved the maid!

My king approach'd the gentle fair,
The form of matchless grace—
"Hast thou, sweet maid of golden hair!
"Behold my hounds in chase?"

"Thy chase, O king, was not my care,
"I nothing of it know;
"Far other thoughts my bosom share,
"(The thoughts, alas, of woe!"

"Is it the husband of thy youth,
"O fair one, that has died?
"Or has an infant pledge of truth
"Been torn from thy soft side?

"White-handed mourner! speak the grief
"That causes thy distress;
"And, if it will admit relief,
"Thou may'st command redress."

"Alas, my ring, for whose dear sake
"These ceaseless tears I shed,
"Fell from my finger in the lake!"
(The soft-hair'd virgin said.)

"Let me conjure thee, generous king
"Compassionate as brave,
"Find for me now my beauteous ring
"That fell beneath the wave!"

Scarce was the soft entreaty made,
Her treasure to redeem,
When his fair form he disarray'd,
And plung'd into the stream.

At the white-handed fair's request,
Five times the lake he try'd;
On ev'ry side his search address'd,
Till he the ring descry'd.

But when he sought the blooming maid,
Her treasure to restore;
His powers were gone, he scarce could wade
To reach the nearest shore!

That form where strength and beauty met,
To conquer, or engage,
Paid, premature, its mournful debt
To grey and palsied age.(2)

While magic thus our king detain'd,
In hateful fetters bound;
We in fair Almhain's halls remain'd,
And festal joy went round.

The mirthful moments danced along
To music's charming lore;
And, to the sons of lofty song,
Wealth pour'd her bounteous store!

Thus fled the hours, on heedless wing,
From every care releas'd;
Nor thought we of our absent king,
Nor miss'd him from the feast;

Till Caoilte, struck with sudden dread,
Rose in the Hall of Spears;
His words around strange panic spread,
And wak'd misgiving fears!(3)

"Where is the noble Comhal's son,
"Renown'd assembly! Say?—
"Or is our arm of conquest gone,—
"Our glory pass'd away!"

We stood aghast.—Conan alone,
The rash Mac Morni, spoke;
"O joyful tidings! I shall groan
"No more beneath his yoke.

"Swift Caoilte,(4) of the mighty deed!
"On this auspicious day,
"I, to his fame and power, succeed,
"And take the sovereign sway.

We laugh'd to scorn his senseless boast,
Tho' with a grieving heart;
And Almhain saw our numerous host,
With headlong haste depart.

The van myself and Caoilte lead.
The Fenil in the rear;
And on our rapid march we sped,
But saw no king appear.

We follow'd, where he led the chase,
To steep Slieve Guillin's foot;
But there we could no farther trace,
And stopp'd the vain pursuit.

(1) Miss Brookee, in referring to this description of the Irish enchantress, which she very justly designates as "exquisitely charming," observes, that "the Irish poets, both ancient and modern, abound and excel in descriptions of female beauty." She adds, respecting the "description of the eyes," in particular, that "the poet has, indeed, left our world, and every one in it, far behind."

(2) Miss Brook, after noticing that, according to the vows of the ancient Irish knights, "no danger or difficulty was to deter a hero from the assistance of a distressed female, and her request was to be a law," mentions, that, in an old Irish romance, in which the subject of this poem is narrated, "Finn tells his chieftains that he had a kind of instinctive horror at the thoughts of entering that lake, yet he instantly obeyed the injunctions of the damsel; 'for,' says he, 'it was a matter that no hero could refuse.'" "Many similar instances (adds Miss Brooke), of this respect and devotion to the fair, occur in our old romances and poems."

(3) "We learn (says the same authority), from Irish romance, that the Fenii and the chiefs of the Danaan race were enemies; and, as these people were supposed to be skilful in magic, the heroes of Finn were naturally alarmed for the safety of their general, when they missed him from the feast; and recollected the determined enmity and supernatural power of the Tuatha de Danans. Caoilte, in the passage before us, seems to apprehend that Finn was snatched away by enchantment from among them."

(4) Caoilte, like Homer's Achilles, was remarkable for his swiftness of foot.

(To be continued.)

Glimpses of Ancient Ireland.

HOW AND ON WHAT OUR ANCESTORS LIVED.

Our forefathers were more a pastoral than an agricultural people. Their principal wealth consisted, like that of the Hebrew patriarchs, in flocks and herds. With them they were generally in the habit of paying taxes or tributes to their kings, and they often made them a medium of exchange in their bargains with each other. Every man, however, was obliged to cultivate at least as much ground as would supply food sufficient for himself and his family. In those days the potato—the source of Ireland's weakness and Ireland's strength—was unknown, and the staple production of the farmer was oats. Wheat was also largely cultivated, but it was only used by the wealthier and higher classes as an article of food. The food of the people resembled very much in kind that of the Scottish Highlanders of to-day. Ireland was at one time as much the land of oatmeal and milk as it is now the land of potatoes. Mills for grinding corn were in use from an early date, but many thrifty housewives were in the habit of using the quern in their own houses for that purpose. It may appear strange that the mode of living of the people of Ulster—supposed to be the least Irish province in Ireland—is much more like that of our ancestors in many respects than that of the inhabitants of the other provinces. The various preparations of oatmeal used by our ancestors two thousand years ago, and which, in the prevalence of the potato, have been nearly quite forgotten south of the Boyne, are still largely in use among them. The English and Scotch colonists who settled in Ulster appear to have adopted many of the social and domestic habits of those among whom they came, and in their adherance to them are often more Irish than the Irish themselves. In Ulster the potato never became the monopolizer of the peasant's table that it became elsewhere, a circumstance that may probably be accounted for by the fact that the condition of the Ulster population was generally such as to enable them to vary it with the presence of something better.

An interesting subject of inquiry in these times of Permissive Bill agitations and Licensing Acts is the kind of drinks most used and relished by our ancestors. The name of Ireland all the world over is associated with that of whisky, but the origin of whisky is comparatively modern, and the general use of it much more so. The principal drink of ancient Ireland was *cuirm* or beer. This article was held in the highest esteem, and was largely manufactured in different parts of the country. Some of the places anciently eminent for making it still preserve their former reputation. The beer of the modern Castlebellingham, in the county Louth, was known and highly prized in ancient Ireland under the name of the beer of Muirthemne. Ale was not long ago made near Bray, in the county Wicklow, which was known and celebrated hundreds of years ago as the ale of Cualand, the name of the district where it was made. The antiquity of breweries and beer in Ireland may be learned from a poem still extant, and supposed to have been written as early as the seventh century, in which several kinds of ale are enumerated and their virtues duly recorded. We give a few stanzas:

Tho' he drinks of the beverages of Flaths (lords);
Tho' a Flath may drink strong liquors,
He shall not be King over Erin,
Unless he drinks the ale of Cualand.

The ale of Cuille Gartan Coille (not identified)
Is served to the King of Ciarraige.
This is the liquor of noble Erin,
Which the Gaedhil pours out in friendship.

Ale is drunk in Fearn Cuille,
The households are not counted,
To Findia is served up sumptuously
The ale of Muirthemne.

Ale is drunk around Loch Cuain (Strangford Lough).
It is drunk out of deep horns,
In Magh Inis (Lecale) of the Ultonians,
Whence laughter rises to loud exultation.

The Saxon ale of bitterness
Is drunk with pleasure about Inver in Rig,
About the land of Crinthni, about Gerga,
Red ales like wine are freely drank.

The privilege of brewing was restricted to certain individuals, and those who enjoyed the privilege were required to keep a vat of ale continually filled for the refreshment of a king, a bishop, a poet, a judge, or other person with their respective suites. Such in "the days of old" was the love of ale and the spirit of hospitality.

Another favorite drink of our ancestors was mead, or metheglin, made from honey. The great attention paid by them to the rearing of bees shows the high value in which honey and the preparations of it were held.—There is nothing that has come down to us in the records of our ancestors to indicate that they were extraordinarily addicted to the "strong drinks" for which Ireland in after times became, we shall not say fortunately, famous. These were the production of a comparatively recent date, and the solace of a state of society when in the misfortunes that befell the country it may truly be said "the times were out of joint." The conviviality of the past obtained for the royal banqueting hall of Tara no more violent appellation than that of the "mead-circling house," and the statistics of intoxication in any rank of society were an item too insignificant to merit the notice of the historian or censor of the times. It was amongst the English of Ireland, the reckless, rollicking "squires," descended from the importations of Cromwell and William III., that whisky-drinking first attained the limits of a national vice, and whisky became a national beverage. It is not our province here to preach a sermon on the virtue of temperance or teetotalism, but it is permitted us to remark that in Ireland there is no historical argument to render the excessive use of stimulants excusable. On the contrary, the ancient Irish were remarkable for their abstemiousness in the use of both food and drink, and in this respect strikingly contrasted not only with the Saxons of England, but with most other European peoples.

Of the private dwellings of our ancestors we shall speak in a future number. The conveniences of the most wealthy of them of course were poor in comparison with the elaborate arrangements of a modern mansion. But time was, however, when the beauty and rank of England esteemed a footing of rushes a luxury in dining-hall or drawing-room, and in Ireland we were no worse off in those remote days when Brussels and Turkey carpets had not been dreamt of. We have, therefore, no reason to set down our ancestors as barbarous or uncivilised, because, though behind the rest of Western Europe in few of the solid comforts of life, they were not before it in all.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF is in some measure a test of a country's condition. There are circumstances which render it valueless, as in New York, for example, where thousands of destitute persons are weekly thrown upon the charity of the city. If Ireland were a properly governed country, there should not be one-half of the present number of poor on the relief list. During the year 1873 the comparatively prosperous province of Ulster was obliged to relieve 56,300 in-door and 8,000 out-door applicants; Munster, 77,770 in-door and 24,000 out-door; Connaught, 21,000 in-door and 7,000 out-door; Leinster, 94,300 in-door and 32,000 out-door. Munster has more poor than the northern province, because the latter has factories and employment. Leinster has to bear the heaviest burthen, owing, doubtless, to the number of poor in Dublin.

A Lively Election.

A CHEERFUL LITTLE AFFAIR IN THE PEACEFUL TOWN OF MATAMORAS.

[Brownsville Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.]

Your State, and particularly New Orleans, having been considerably exercised for the past year upon the subject of popular elections, so-called, I propose giving you some account of the manner in which these matters are conducted by the citizens of our sister republic of Mexico.

Sunday, 14th inst., was the day fixed by law to elect a city government for Matamoras, opposite this place, and the election was duly held, the two parties having for their principal leaders John Cortina and John T. Canales, who were rival candidates for office of president of the council, or Mayor.

The election passed off without any serious disturbance, both parties exerting all their strength and ingenuity to overreach each other, each charging fraud, intimidation, etc., against their opponents, as usual; but it became well known that the Cortina party outvoted the other, and secured thirteen out of the twenty-four electors.

Sunday, the 22nd inst., was the day upon which the votes were to be counted and the result of the election declared by the existing council, composed all of strong Canales partisans. It became rumored about that they intended to count Cortina out, and declare Canales elected. This of course put Cortina's partisans on the alert, and on the day appointed brought together in the Grand Plaza in front of the city hall about fifteen hundred people of both parties, fully armed, yet with no arms visible. I never saw a more quiet, orderly crowd in my life.

About 10 o'clock the mayor and council entered the city hall, and, after considerable parleying, the mayor put the election returns in his pocket and slipped out of the hall. His absence was almost immediately discovered by Cortina's men, who pursued and captured him, and brought him back to the hall, but just as they were taking him into the hall he ordered the police to arrest his captors, which they immediately attempted to do.

This was about 12 o'clock M., and brought on at once a terrible fight between the two parties. These quiet people of a few minutes turned instanter into devils; and the scene which followed was terrible. Everyone was armed and used his knife, pistol or any weapon he had or could find. In the middle of the fray a company of Cortina's men, mounted came rushing up, and were in the act of forcing into the city hall, when Col. Cristo, commanding the National troops, rode into the crowd and told them if they did not immediately disperse he would open upon them with grape from two pieces of artillery he had in the streets, and would clean them all out.

This did not check the firing for a moment but produced a stampede the equal of which I never saw or even conceived. The hundreds of men looked like fiends, yelling, shouting, running over each other, and all getting away in the fastest manner possible. In half an hour after the stampede commenced, all was as quiet as before.

There were only two or three men killed, and about fifteen wounded, which greatly surprised me, for there were several hundred shots fired. Most of them must have gone over the heads of the crowd, else a hundred would have been killed at least.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SNOW-SHEDS.—Covering the track for thirty-five miles, are massive arched galleries of large timbers, shady and cool, blackened with the smoke of engines sinuous, and full of strange sounds. Through the vents in the roof and the interstices between the roof-boards, the sunlight falls in countless narrow bars, pallid as moonshine. Standing in a curve, the effect is precisely that of the interior of some old Gothic cloister or abbey hall, with the light breaking through narrow side-windows. The footsteps awakes echoes, and the tones of the voice are full and resounding. A coming train anounces itself miles away by the tinkling crepitation communicated along the rails, which gradually swells into a metallic ring, followed by a thunderous roar that shakes the ground; then the shriek of the engine-valve, and, in a flash, the engine itself bursts into view, the bars of sunlight playing across its dark front with kaleidoscopic effect. There is ample space on either side of the track for pedestrians to stand as the train rushes past, but, it looks as if it must crush everything before it and burst through the very shed. The approach of a train at night is heralded by a sound like the distant roaring of surf, half an hour before the train itself arrives; and when the locomotive dashes into view, the dazzling glare of its head-light in the black cavern, shooting like a meteor from the Plutonic abyss, is wild and awful. The warning whistle, prolonged in strange diminuendo notes that sound like groans and sighs from Inferno, is echoed far and long among the rocky crags and forests.—"Overland Monthly."

THE GERMAN GARRISON ARMY.—A return lately published at Berlin gives an account of the troops which would be at the disposal of the German Government for garrison duty in the event of war. The basis of this "garrison army," as it is called, consists of 11 regiments of the line and 54 of the landwehr, 36 squadrons of cavalry, 42 batteries of artillery, 38 companies of pioneers, 229 companies of field artillery, and 14 companies of marine artillery. The battalions of the landwehr, when on a war footing, will consist of 820 men each; those of the reserve of 620 men each. Thirty-one of the landwehr battalions, however, will be kept up to a strength of 1,000 men each, in order to supply vacancies in other battalions. The strength of the garrison troops will further be increased in time of war by 9 depot battalions of the guard, 139 of the line, and 31 of the landwehr; 26 depot companies of rifles, 93 depot squadrons of cavalry, 54 depot batteries of artillery, and 18 depot companies of pioneers. The total force thus rendered available for garrison duty is 338,890 infantry, 25,479 cavalry, 16,800 field artillery (with 576 field guns), 45,200 garrison and marine artillery, and 11,480 pioneers, making a total of 437,840 men with 34,820 horses. This does not include the staff and departments, the artisans, or the corps of military laborers, which altogether represent a force of 67,480 men and 7,860 horses. In cases of emergency the landstrum would furnish an additional contingent of 128 battalions of infantry and 80 squadron of cavalry, or 113,000 men and 11,200 horses. The number of fighting men in the "garrison army" would then be 551,460; and as this force would consist chiefly of soldiers of long service, it might be used with great effect in case of need for repelling a hostile landing on the coast.

HORACE MANN said: "Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death; the one proceeds from liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear."

THE CONVICT PRISONS IN FRANCE.—The Paris journals state that the convict prisons at Toulon and other places have been finally done with; it has therefore become necessary to establish depots for the custody of those who are condemned to penal servitude pending their departue for New Caledonia. The French Government has resolved to create two large prisons, the most important of which will be the citidel of St. Martin-de-Re. This is now being prepared for that purpose, and it is intended to despatch thither all prisoners sentenced to transportation, whence they will be sent to their destination. A transport vessel will leave St. Martin-de-Re for New Caledonia every three months, and no convict will remain at the depot for more than that period. The second establishment wil be at Avignon, and will be used as a sort of hospital for the temporary detention for those prisoners who are not in a fit state of health to undergo a long voyage. The "Moniteur" of New Caledonia of the 1st of October states that the political convicts there on that date was 3,174, of whom 2,443 were condemned to simple deportation, and 731 to undergo their sentence in a fortified place. Of the former, 218, who had been remarked for their good conduct, had been authorised to leave the Isle of Pines and to settle on the mainland.

THERE are, at the very least, eighteen Irish-Americans in the Legislature of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents.
jy4-tf

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And offer them for sale at the lowest business profits. He has refitted his SAMPLE ROOMS in an elaborate manner, and opened in connection therewith a large apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as well as a READING ROOM where the most important daily and weekly newspapes are on file. His importations being specially intended for family use, he respectfully solicits a call and trial o the class and price of goods he offers to the public.
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The Conspiracy of Silence in the English Press.

The following, from the London "Examiner," exposes a trick amongst English newspapers, from which the Irish people have suffered severely, and does credit to the journal in which it appears:

"The time when minorities, or even all majorities, shall be fully represented by the press of England has not yet come; it does not express, and, perhaps, does not even pretend to express, a vast mass of opinion that is distasteful to readers that must be conciliated. We could name persons and causes, not a few, that suffer from a conspiracy of silence. Even our most intelligent and enlightened journals pass by a great many things which are important, but which respectable people do not like. The very journalists who privately laugh at Mrs. Grundy, professionally bow to her awful power, and, as a rule, chronicle only what will be agreeable to her. Many editors, who are individually fearless, treat their readers as a nurse treats a timid child, who must not be allowed to go into the dark. In saying this, we do not throw out grievous insinuations against our contemporaries, or impute to them wilful misrepresentations. The high moral tone of English journalism will not be questioned or cavilled at by those who know it best; but is there not in the conduct even of our first journals a great deal of *suppressio veri*—suppression not the less real because the work of honest men? Do they not frequently keep back or slur over whatever is offensive to English prejudices—theological, political or social? Our press is, indeed, free in one sense—the government does not meddle with it, but Mrs. Grundy does, and that to a terrible extent. Our press, too, is open, but only to those who know how to use a certain sesame. If any one says 'No' to all this, we would ask him, in the first place, how comes it to pass that no English journal has taken no adequate notice of the reception accorded to Mr. Bradlaugh in America? We are told that he has been listened to by larger crowds than were ever attracted by Thackeray, Tyndall, or even Charles Dickens. The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips were among his sponsors. Some of the American journals speak of his oratory in high terms, and, what might not have been expected, they praise the moderation of his political views. Now, if this be true, it may be unpleasant—to some it is unpleasant news—but it is worth knowing and pondering over. And yet no English journal has apprised its readers of the fact, or done more than barely recognize the presence of Mr. Bradlaugh in America. We might multiply instances of this reticence on the part of our chroniclers, and the history of Ireland, perhaps, suggests striking examples. What journal, previous to 1865, took cognisance of the existence of Fenianism? If it was spoken of at all, a sneer or a passing reference was deemed sufficient. There was no consideration given by the guides of opinion to what was deemed merely the extravagances of lunatic peasants and patriotic apprentices, until an invasion of Canada and an outbreak in Ireland taught us our mistake. Are we wrong in saying that some of our contemporaries are now repeating this error, and are engaged in writing down, by not writing about, Home Rule? It is only from a few of them that one can learn the existence of such a national agitation; and one might read for months not a few well informed and enterprising English journals and yet imagine that every Irishman out of Bedlam was loyal, attached to England, and proud of his connexion with her. But we need not go to America or Ireland for illustrations when we have them nearer home in abundance.

No journal ventured to print what most people openly said at the time when the illness of the Prince of Wales produced so much cant and commiserating drivel of which the nation is now heartily ashamed. One need not blame editors for want of courage on that trying occasion. Perhaps etiquette or interest was too strong for them to fight against; but still it is unpleasant to think that they were compelled to join in the fulsome chorus and to print what they must have known to be odious. Loyalty is the one subject above all others, perhaps, about which English journalists are guilty of this form of "suppressio veri." When a dowry has to be voted, or a Royal Nursery to be endowed, the criticism uttered by man to man in society is plain and often severe. But the very person who says to his companion at a dinner table, "apropos" of a vote of a few thousands for some Princess, that 'it is too bad,' perhaps pens an article which begins by declaring that Britons never shall be slaves, and that they must pay up.

What we complain of is that the printed words of the organs of public opinion do not correspond to, or give an idea of, the spoken words of society; than in its comments on men and things and its selection of new-English journalism, guided by narrow rules or false etiquette assumes almost invariably the existence of an uniform orthodoxy and loyalty which are fictitious. It takes for granted what educated people have long ceased to assume. It is more conservative than the most of Englishmen really are. It never criticises institutions and dogmas which are daily subjected to oral criticism. Though not afraid to print freely full details of the most indecorous trial, it will not give adequate expression to anyone who calls in question a dogma of current theology or morality. Journalism has picked up some of the tricks of the pulpit. It does not face fundamental questions much canvassed. There is about many things a species of cant in vogue which able editors have not yet expelled from their columns. Above all, we complain that English newspapers do, with rare exceptions, inadequately give voice to the toiling millions, and that, in spite of the marvellous growth of the newspapers the working classes are represented in the English press as imperfectly as they were represented in parliament before 1832. It is easy to analyze the cause of this suppression. Most of our journals are commercial speculations. They appeal, therefore, to the wealthy, and the well to-do, and the respectable. Great power as it is, English journalism is an appendage of advertising. It looks for success to powerful people, who don't care to have their prejudices rubbed the wrong way. Perhaps it is almost unreasonable to expect that they should be quite cosmopolitan or Catholic. It is barely in human nature to start a journal to be the organ of everybody who asks the use of it. The editor in the first place, grinds his own meal, and he may fairly say that he cannot fill the hopper with the alien grain of X or Y; who should have mills of their own, i.e, whose readers go to church or chapel and venerate the Crown and House of Lords cannot fill two or three columns with reports of the doings of Mr. Bradlaugh. He sells, as he will perhaps avow, the articles which his customers want. He is not bound, he will tell you to use his capital, his brains, and his position for the benefit of others than his clients. There is no denying the agency of much of this line of apology. But what a confession so far as English journalism to be a faithful mirror of what is going on are concered! One inevitably comes to the conclusion that our English journalism is too often far from being a correct full expression of the life of England. Proud though we may be of our press, its growth is not yet complete. One day it will chronicle events somewhat more according to their importance.

Military Service in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 22nd ult., says:—"The discussion in the Council of State on the new bill ordering general compulsory military service in Russia began on the 15th ult. How long the discussion will last it is difficult to say, as an interruption has occurred, owing it is reported, to the absence of the president, the Grand Duke Nicholas. The new law will of course necessarily produce a complete change in the whole military code, so far as it relates to the civil position of the soldier. According to the present system, the soldier, from the moment that he swears allegiance to his flag, loses the most important rights of a citizen. He cannot acquire property, or build a house, or even dispose of any property he has, as he cannot enter into any valid engagements. All this was intelligible so long as the obligation to military service was restricted to the lowest class of the population. The State obtained in the common soldier an individual without will or rights, and all his ties of home and family were dissolved. Enlistment was at that time equivalent to burial, for the soldier was regarded as dead so far as civil life is concerned. But now that military service has been made universal, such a state of things can no longer exist, not only because the army will not be a national one, and must therefore be allowed to retain its civil rights, but because under the old system the army was mainly recruited (until the emancipation) from serfs who had no rights, and could not therefore be deprived of any. Now, on the other hand, the members of the nobility will have to serve by the side of the peasants, and it is therefore most probable that the revision of the military code will be discussed simultaneously with the bill establishing universal obligation to military service, as if this is not done all the educated classes will be strongly averse to the measure. Already in some parts of Russia the proposal has created a regular panic. In Bulgarian colonies of Bessarabia the settlers are in great excitement at the prospect of being called upon to serve in the army, and the Mennoites in Southern Russia have sent delegates to America to ascertain whether it would be practicable to emigrate in a body, and thus escape the dreaded enlistment. The German colonists, too, are perparing either to emigrate or return to their homes in the fatherland.

Marshal Bazine.

From all accounts it appears that the sentence which has deprived Marshal Bazaine of his liberty for the next twenty years is to be carried out with all scrupulousness. The prisoner occupies the very room in which the Man of the Iron Mask languished so many years, and from the window over which the unknown prisoner flung into the sea the silver plate on which he had previously scratched his name and history, Bazaine contemplates Cannes, and the luxuriantly covered hills of Cannet, backed by the splendor of the Alps. It is a lofty apartment, and not nearly so uncomfortable as might be expected; for it contains a fireplace and a large window, the latter grated, however, with three strong iron bars. The prisoner has been allowed a servant, a medical man when necessary, and a priest, for whom an altar has been erected, according to some accounts, at the end of the narrow passage from which the cell opens. The prisoner may be daily seen pacing up and down on the little terrace near his room in the fortress, and even that he is allowed to do only at stated hours. He had his son, a little boy of seven years, with him, and Col. Villette, his faithful friend and companion, who has given in his resignation in order that he may remain with his former commander. Madame la Marechale is in Cannes with her other child. The fort is garrisoned by two companies of the 11th Regiment of the Line.

BROKEN-DOWN SWELLDOM IN NEW ZEALAND:—New Zealand is the home of broken-down swelldom. And as billiard-markers, gum-diggers, gold-diggers, and loafers among the natives, the bankrupt of England's nobility, gentry, clergy, army and navy, distinguish themselves. Perhaps more medical men come to grief in this way than any other class. Within a circuit of one mile on one of the gold-fields, five medical men, all holding university degrees, occupied the positions, one of bellman, two of sawyers, and two of diggers. A baronet, now in possession of his hereditary honors, was a most distinguished piccolo-player, and was known in the gold-fields as "Piccolo Charley." He earned a scant living by his musical efforts; at the close of each performance he went round with his hat. A trooper in the gold escort, and who was certainly an excellent constable, is now in possession of an earldom. Three baronets, one of them the nephew of one of the most prominent ladies in England, were lance or acting corporals in the local militia police force. Ex-generals, ex-colonels, ex-captains, have occupied the most subordinate and incongruous positions. There is wrapped up in the lives of these men a thousand romances, and in that distant land the novelist would find material that would employ his pen half a century.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, in a paper published in the "Contemporary Review," argues in favor of burning the dead instead of burying them. He says that 80,000 die annually in London, and that these bones would produce bone-ash to the weight of 206,820 lbs., which would make beautiful manure. We spend, he says, half a million of money in purchasing bones and bone dust, a money loss which could be saved by burning our fathers, wives and mothers. He has not said anything directly about lighting up our streets with corpses of fat aldermen. He merely hints of that easy mode of saving a vast quantity of coals. "The gases," he says, "can be driven off without odor." But why not utilize the gases and the bones? What spirit would be infused into oratorical Town Councillors if they delivered their speeches by the light emanating from a corporate celebrity in combustion?

A boy of tender years and heart has drowned seventeen kittens, tied tin pans to the tails of all the neighbors' dogs, ornamented his chamber by pinning flies to the wall, cut brickbats with his uncle's razor, blown up a pet canary with a fire-cracker, pulled the tail feathers out of two roosters, been thrown into the top of an apple-tree by a cow that he was teasing, brushed his father's hat against the grain—and still his fond mother intends him for the bar.

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je 7-tf

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Home Rule.

MR. BUTT, M.P. IN MANCHESTER.

At a Home Rule meeting, held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, January 5th, Mr. Butt, who was received with loud cheers, said that the principal business of many of his friends was not to address the meeting, but to do quiet, though not less effective, work in the committee of the Confederation in endeavoring to organize and consolidate the Irish strength through England. They had found a plan which had been already carried into effect in same places—namely, that the Irish inhabitants in the great towns of England should be divided by the different associations into lists of twenty-five each, and that one person should take upon himself to go to each of these twenty-five persons and induce him to join the organization which now existed in different towns. The advantages of this work would be enormous. not only now but in the day of election. There was then one person who would take the trouble to constitute himself a canvasser in this way. He came to England, not so much to animate the hearts of his own countrymen, who did not need it, as to appeal to the calm sober judgment of Englishmen. He had immense faith in justice and right, and in the power of human opinion, and he for one did not regard it as vain to appeal to the justice of Englishmen in this great cause (cheers). He had some reason for saying so, considering the progress this great movement had made since he addressed the first great meeting held in Birmingham, two years ago. He had stood the other day on a platform in the capital of Scotland, at a meeting in favor of Home Rule, the chairman of which was a distinguished member of the City Council, a Protestant Presbyterian and an Englishman. The gentleman who moved the resolution of thanks was an eminent manufacturer in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, a Scotchman and a Conservative; and the gentleman who seconded it was a Scotchman, and a letter was read from one of the most influential citizens of Edinburgh occupying a high position, also a Scotchman, expressing entire approval of Home Rule. There was an instance of the progress which had been made in Scotland. They could point to such signs of the times as that a gentleman canvassing one of the great universal centers of English industry declared himself an advocate of Home Rule (cheers). He did not inquire into the means by which opinion was sometimes formed. He only asked how much was given to the principles of justice, and how much to self interest. These were the mixed motives which acted upon individuals and upon nations; but of this he was sure, that in the present temper of the English people an appeal calmly made accompanied by no word of menace to damage their cause (hear, hear), would not fail. The electoral power in England was vested in new hands—the hands of the working men—who had never had an opportunity till the present day of governing Ireland. That class was not responsible for the misgovernment of Ireland, and the Irish people might appeal to them with confidence to assist them to obtain that power which they had so recently obtained for themselves—the power to manage their own affairs again. They who claimed to represent the Irish people in this matter could speak differently now and with greater authority than they formerly did. They had been taunted in former times with the cry that they did not represent what the Irish people wanted, and that the Irish would not be satisfied, but this could no longer be said now. The Irish people had met in a conference which was a representative, he ventured to say, of the popular opinion of Ireland as any Parliament in the modern history of Ireland or of England, and they had solemnly asserted, in the form of a Declaration of Rights the claims of Ireland to self-government. Another advantage which they now possessed, and a proof at the same time of their growing powers, was the fact that the English press was now forcing and discussing the question, and generally the question was being discussed as if the writers were dealing with a subject upon which opinion must be made up. Mr. Butt then repeated the substance of his Edinburgh speech in reply to Mr. Duncan M'Laren, upon the subject of undue taxation upon Ireland as compared with Scotland and England. He pointed out that while Scotland was assessed at £36,000,000 for income tax, in Ireland the incomes only amounted to £26,000,000, while both countries paid the same amount of taxation. He quoted the comparative poverty of Ireland, as an argument to show the failure of English rule in Ireland.

EMOTION ON THE STAGE.—Little did the audience seated in the Plymouth Theatre, one evening, dream of the real tragedy that was being enacted on the stage before them, when they saw the Marquise de Pompadour die in her lover's arms. According to an allegation made before the Plymouth magistrates, the tragedian who was thus assisting at the dying moments of the heroine was in fact pinching her, which was certainly an inexcusable outrage on the dying or dead. But the magistrates did not believe that any such unseemly violence was used. The tragedian might have been a trifle too energetic; but they did not find that he had wilfully assaulted the "first lady," who was supposed to be dying in his arms. The incident, however, recalls a whole series of legends connected with the stage, and connected above all, with the name of Mr. Macready. If all the stories be true, Macready was quite as successful in impressing his fellow actors with the reality of his emotions as in making his audience believe that he was in an ungovernable passion; and a thousand tales are told of the fright of novices on being approached on the stage with threatening gestures and awful mien. It is pretty well known, too, that stage jealousy can assume a hundred awkward forms, and that much more serious buffets are sometimes given than the exigencies of the piece demand. This is hard, for the actor finds little compensation in the expression of the more agreeable emotions. Stage embraces have become a byword. Romeo knows very well that Juliet in her balcony does not care a brass farthing for him, and all her blandishments are but a poor set off against the ugly blow which Tybalt (of course by accident) may give him ere he falls. Very often, indeed, the mimic actor makes him forget his natural gentleness to woman; and he will unconsciously lay hands upon her. But to pinch the dying would be the extreme of ungentleness. It is satisfactory to have reason for believing that the "first lady" at Plymouth was a little nervous, and only imagined that such a thing occurred. It certainly could not be in the play. Whatever sentiments we may bear towards the dead, we do not pinch them.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused in Newcastle, England, by the issuing of a circular from Mr. Cowen's committee, signed by Mr. T. E. Smith, M. P. (Chairman), requesting the voters to sign this pledge: "It is my intention to record my vote for Mr. Joseph Cowen at the ensuing election."

[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, February 5.]

The most notable feature of the week has been the successful inauguration of the Australian line of steamers, the Br steamship Macgregor, Captain Grainger, having sailed for Sydney, via Honolulu, on the night of the 2d inst., carrying the large British mails brought overland, a full complement of passengers and considerable cargo, both for Honolulu and the colonies. More than usual attention has been drawn to the line by her resident agents, and no expense spared to make the trip pleasant and profitable to all concerned.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. dispatched the steamer China to Hongkong, via Yokohama, on the 2d inst., carrying Government mails and passengers, a large amount of treasure, and a full and well assorted cargo of general merchandise, including 6,000 bbls Flour, the whole valued at upward of $550,000. The Pacific Mail Company appears to be a live concern once more. They have brought back their business office from the far south end of the city to their old premises on Leidesdorff Street, from whence it ought never to have been removed. They are at once to reinstate their semi-monthly China line, while their semi-monthly line to New York, via Panama, is engaged to its full carrying capacity for weeks to come. Its weekly trips to coast ports, including San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and Anaheim, are doing much to develop the resources of the State south of us, and at the same time increased attention is being given to the development of the trade of Mexican coast ports, with that of the Central American States. It seems to us that only one thing is lacking, and that is a speedy re-union with the Central Pacific Railway. The interest of the two companies are in the main identical, and if we ever expect to control the carrying trade of the Orient, the two must work in unison.

Imports during the current week have been inconsiderable; very few ships have entered port. The weather has been unfavorable to out-door business, and we have therefore few notable transactions to record. With a rain-fall of nearly 17½ inches for the current season, every one appears hopeful of the future prosperity of the State. Large cereal crops are predicted, and, with the latter rains usual in the spring, there is no reason to doubt our ability to produce a Wheat crop of 40,000,000 bushels, certainly not when we consider the immense product of a single grain of Wheat, as illustrated by the following statement, which none can gainsay or refute, for it is the truth: About a year since, Wm. C. Ralston, President of the Bank of California, received from Europe in a letter five kernels of Wheat. These he gave to Thomas H. Selby, Esq., to be planted, which he did, handing them to his gardener, in San Mateo County, instructing him to give them his best attention. They were planted in his garden. Three kernels failed to germinate. The two remaining grew finely. One produced 103 stalks, yielding 2,701 kernels of Wheat; the other yielded 2,110 kernels—the two producing 4,811 kernels of merchantable Wheat. This is certainly a most astonishing result, the truth of which is unquestioned.

The outward movement in Breadstuff is continued with a liberal hand. Exports of Wheat and Flour are yet large, but what is the most surprising part of this business is the marked decline in the price of Wheat in the face of an admitted short stock over and above the amount required for loading the score of ships now on the berth for the United Kingdom. Liverpool quotations, it is true, with current freights, do not warrant the extreme figures lately paid here for Wheat, yet we are not prepared to look for any prolonged continuance of a declining market for grain, for if published accounts and estimates of stock approximate correctness, we certainly have no surplus for needed consumption up to the time of harvest. The weather continues promising for the growing crops, and we see nothing likely to prevent an unusually abundant harvest of cereals. In another part of this paper we have given details of the remarkable productiveness of our soil and climate—two grains of wheat planted a year since producing 4,811 kernels; one kernel produced 103 stalks, bearing 2,701 grains of wheat, and the other 2,110 kernels of merchantable grain. This is a well established fact, and is evidence of what California can do as a wheat producer. In this connection we publish the following, to show where California stands as compared with the other wheat-producing States of the Union. We are within bounds in giving the product at 25,000,000 bushels, although the State Board of Agriculture places it at 5,000,000 more. We append a table showing the estimated productions in the ten States, including our own:

States.	1872. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
Illinois	27,259,029	27,376,652
Indiana	21,222,225	22,092,671
Iowa	32,437,836	34,870,773
Kansas	2,161,643	2,449,495
Minnesota	21,872,193	23,175,176
Missouri	8,760,851	10,600,629
Ohio	18,087,664	17,924,876
Tennessee	7,427,766	6,180,136
Wisconsin	27,885,309	32,625,810
Total	171,264,480	178,567,218
California	30,000,000	25,000,000
Grand total for 1873 in ten States		203,567,218

The above figures show that California is surpassed by only three States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin; but if we take the estimate made by the State Board of Agriculture as our guide in making a comparison, our own State will stand third in the list, with a prospect of occupying the highest position in 1874.

The Eastern demand for Barley is surprisingly large, with considerable shipments to New York via Panama steamer, while it is said that no less than 3,000 tons have been sold to go overland within a week. Freight engagements via Isthmus have been secured ahead to the full carrying capacity of several steamers. It is this demand for choice bright brewing Barley that adds strength to holders, and will doubtless add to the planting of increased acreage this season. Corn continues to rule high. Buckwheat is very scarce. Rye is wanted, but the offerings are meagre. Hay is steady at good prices. Bran and Middlings are lower. Potatoes are measurably unchanged. Beans are in fair supply. Wool and Hides continue to command good prices. Tallow is plentiful and favors the buyer.

The merchandise exports by sea for the past week have been as follows: Nevada, for New York via Panama, carried 5,020 ctls Barley, 5,928 galls and 31 cs California Wine, etc., valued at $17,075. Hoogley, for Cork, had 39,046 ctls Wheat, valued at $91,757. Valley Forge, for Liverpool, had 14,199 bbls Flour, 13,878 ctls Wheat, valued at $115,003. Monmouthshire, for Liverpool, carried 36,130 ctls Wheat, valued at $82,600. China for China, had 193 sacks Beans, 4,618 bbls Flour, 79 ctls Oats, 181 pkgs Ginseng, etc., valued at $105,382; same, for Japan, had 1321 bbls Flour, 208 ctls Oats, etc., valued at $57,099. Macgregor, for Honolulu, had 233 bbls Flour, 72 ctls Oats, etc., valued at $19,199; same, for Australia, had 1,002 ctls Barley, 110 doz Brooms, 1201 pkgs Salmon, etc., valued at $17,890; same, for New Zealand had 289 doz Brooms, 291 pkgs Salmon, 50 cs California Wine, etc., valued at $9,935. Oceanus, for London, carried 26,356 galls Whale, 1369 galls Sperm Oil, 9,000 galls Syrup, etc., valued at $11,816. Lettitia, for Honolulu via Humboldt, had 170,000 feet Lumber, etc., valued at $2,410. Nevada, for Panama, had 175 bbls Flour, 84 sks Potatoes, etc., valued at $1,912; same, for Central America, had 197 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $4,472; same, for Mexican ports, had 443 bxs Apples, 250 flasks Quicksilver, etc., valued at $33,070. Nidaros, for San Blas, had 191 flasks Quicksilver, etc., valued at $21,268. Total for the week, $601,098 against $851,522 for last week.

FLOUR—The exports continue liberal. The steamship China for Hongkong, etc., carried 8,000 qr sks El Dorado Mills, 4,000 qr sks National Mills, 4,400 qr sks Tehama Mills, also 1,000 bbls Golden Gate Mills Extra. The Valley Forge for Liverpool carried 8,000 hf sks Starr Mills Extra, 12,878 hf sks Buckeye Mills do, 1,102 qr sks Pearl Mills and 4,972 hf sks Salem Mills (Oregon). The Oriflamme from Oregon brought us 2,033 qr and 945 hf sks. Prices seem to favor the buyer, yet quotations remain substantially the same as for some time past, say $5 50@5 75 for Superfine; Extra Superfine, $6; Baker's and Family Extra, $6 50@7 ₱ 196 lbs, the latter a jobbing price for the best silk-dressed.

WHEAT—Prices ease off from the highest rates of the season. It will be remembered that the Produce Exchange took an account of the stock of Wheat in our State on the 1st of January, and published the result of their investigations a few days later, giving 158,000 tons Wheat as the entire stock in the State. This would only leave 20,000 tons surplus for export after January 1st, which estimate by many was considered far too low. Other parties supposed to be well versed in the business, figured the Wheat remaining in warehouses, and on board of ships not yet cleared, on January 1st, 1874, at 185,000 tons, to which we add 20,000 tons estimated in the hands of farmers and remaining on the farms, which would give a total of 205,000 tons, and from which we deduct 80,000 tons for consumption during the first six months of 1874, leaves a surplus for export January 1st, 1874, of 125,000 tons, of which about 50,000 tons were shipped in January. The vessels now on the berth will carry additional 40,000 tons, and this will all be dispatched during the present month. Wheat at $2 25, with freight at 30s and exchange at 49¾d, is equivalent to about 65s, cost and freight to Liverpool. In Oregon, Wheat has declined even more than here, and is now freely offered at $1 85@1 90. In this market, sales for the period under review embrace the following, in their order of consummation: 3,000 sks fair, $2 20: 800 tons choice, $2 25: 4,500 tons for export, private: 10,000 sks weevily, $2 05: 3,800 sks Stockton, $2 15: 3,000 sks choice, $2 20. At this writing, we quote the range of the market at $2 15@2 25 ₱ ctl. Liverpool quotations for average, 13s 6d@13s 9d: Club, 13s 11d@14s. We note a sale of 500 tons Oregon for March delivery at $2 22½.

Since January 1st the following vessels have been dispatched with Wheat and Flour to the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium:

Cleared.	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
Jan. 2..	Florida	Cork	44,957	$103,400
Jan. 2..	Cape Clear	Liverpool	26,841	60,000
Jan. 3..	Sunrise	Liverpool	36,236	84,248
Jan. 6..	City of Lahore	Cork	31,512	74,000
Jan. 7..	Mary Blundell	Cork	27,248	63,350
Jan. 7..	Cultivator	Queenstown	42,883	102,200
Jan. 8..	Prima Donna	Queenstown	41,204	93,000
Jan. 8..	St. Lucien	Falmouth	7,755	18,323
Jan. 9..	*Abd-el-Kader	Cork	4,704	51,000
Jan. 10..	Agra	Liverpool	24,950	50,000
Jan. 12..	M. Hutchinson	Cork	23,534	52,158
Jan. 13..	Wiltshire	Cork	44,826	104,021
Jan. 13..	Aurora	Liverpool	51,491	119,717
Jan. 13..	P. J. F. Burchard	Queenstown	15,630	35,100
Jan. 14..	Noord Brabant	Liverpool	51,273	115,003
Jan. 15..	Millwall	Queenstown	32,965	77,362
Jan. 16..	St. Marc	Queenstown	14,491	34,779
Jan. 20..	Durham	Queenstown	32,696	75,000
Jan. 20..	Itaska	Cork	44,371	100,000
Jan. 20..	Two Brothers	Liverpool	40 033	92,900
Jan. 21..	Niphon	Queenstown	17 298	39,858
Jan. 22..	Fanny	Cork	13,193	26,000
Jan. 22..	Monte Rosa	Cork	40,693	93,594
Jan. 24..	John Bright	Antwerp	45,467	105 574
Jan. 24..	Merwjee Framjee	Queenstown	24,341	56,000
Jan. 24..	Essex	Cork	32,091	74,612
Jan. 28..	Prince of Wales	Cork	13,899	32,200
Jan. 26..	†Montgomery Castle	Liverpool	6,393	15,700
Jan. 27..	Star Colima	Liverpool	11,130	27,000
Jan. 27..	Bridgewater	Cork	41,676	100,501
Jan. 27..	Doxford	Liverpool	23,567	55,788
Jan. 30..	Hoogly	Cork	39,046	91,757
Jan. 30..	‡Valley Forge	Liverpool	13,878	115,003
Feb. 4..	Monmouthshire	Liverpool	36,130	82,600
Totals since January 1st.... 33 vessels.			1,008,601	$2,592,063
Previously since July 1st...158 vessels.			4,684,671	11,916,819
Totals since July 1st, 1873...191 vessels.			5,692,672	14,418,881
238 vessels since July 1st, 1872, with			6,856,204	12 106,204
28 vessels since July 1, 1871, with			898,854	2,003,766
109 vessels since July 1, 1870, with			3,199,246	6,237,046
139 vessels since July 1, 1869, with			3,899,012	6,684,309

* Also, 6,182 bbls Flour. † Also, 11,115 bbls Flour. ‡ Also, 14,199 bbls Flour.

The following vessels are now on the berth: Andromeda, 1875; Andreas Rickmers, 1497; Angelique, 847; Columbus, 1854; Emerald, 1187; Ericsson, 1646; Ellen Munroe, 1383; France, 1002; Felix Estivant, 920; Glory of the Seas, 2103; Irwell, 1518; Lady Dufferin, 1299; Martha Davis, 871; Seminole, 1541; Sovereign of the Seas, 1503; Vancouver, 1952; Wasdale, 1219; Woosung, 729. Total, 18 vessels, aggregating 24,026 tons.

BARLEY—The market is very strong for all bright brewing. Dark coast is less sought after, yet sympathizes with the upward movement. The present demand for brewing is for New York by steamer, and for Kentucky and Illinois by transcontinental railway. The steamers are all engaged full for weeks ahead, and some 3,000 tons or more engaged by rail. The steamship Macgregor for Australia and New Zealand carried 50 tons brewing for Sydney. Sales for the period under review may thus be summarized: 609 sks bright Chevalier, $1 75; 4,800 sks choice do, $1 65; 2,300 sks do, $1 62½; 15,000 sks do, $1 60; 2,500 sks do, $1 55; 2,500 sks dark coast, $1 35; 2,500 sks good do, $1 40@1 45—the market closing strong within the range of $1 40@1 65.

OATS—The market is very slack. The Oriflamme from Oregon brought us 1,468 sks. These are held at $1 75@1 80, with small sales. Other kinds rule from $1 55 to $1 75, with a light demand.

CORN—The stock is light, with sales of 1,000 sks southern at $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Offerings are very light, with small sales at $1 75@1 80.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—Prices have declined to $17@25 ₱ ton respectively.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and no sales of magnitude reported for the past week. The market is really dull, and a concession in prices would hardly bring about extensive purchases. Eastern Wool reports come to hand of a favorable character, and it is to be hoped we shall soon have an early revival of trade. We quote Northern free staple at 20@22c; short free, 16@18c; dark, 15@17c; Southern, slightly burry, 14@15c; burry, 12½@13½c.

HIDES—We continue to quote Dry at 18@19c; Wet Salted dull at 9c.

TALLOW—The market is dull, stock large, with a good prospective supply ere long. Crude, 6½@7c; Refined, 9c.

LEATHER—We have no material change to note in values; business at present rather slack.

POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt are more liberal, with a steady demand and firm market at $1 12½@1 20. Potatoes and Tomatoes, $1@1 12½.

ONIONS—Are in demand. Good to choice salable from $1 75 to $2 10.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices of Poultry of all kinds have been advanced, in anticipation of the near approach of the Chinese holidays. We quote: Hens and Roosters, $6@9; Broilers, $5 50@6 50; tame Ducks, $8@9 ₱ doz; tame Geese, $2 00@2 25 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 17@18c ₱ lb; dressed do, 19@20c ₱ lb. Game is in fair supply with moderate demand. Hare, $2 50@2 75 ₱ doz; Quail, $1 75@2; Snipe, 75c@$1; English do, $1 50@2; wild Geese, best, $3@3 50; Mallard Ducks, $4@4 50; small do, $2@2 50 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Beef of really choice quality is quite scarce and high, while inferior and poor is plenty and at low prices for the season. Calves are very scarce. Mutton is still quite high. Our quotations are given at the slaughterer's prices: Beef, ₱ quarter, 5@6c for inferior qualities; 7@10c ₱ lb for choice. Mutton, 8@9c. Calves, 7@8c. Hogs are in fair supply, with a moderate demand for large, and active demand for small. We quote live at 5½@6c, and 7@8c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice fresh Roll Butter is more plentiful, yet quite firm at 35@40c ₱ lb, but the price will probably recede to 30c with fresh arrivals, and then we expect to see liberal shipments East. Pickled Butter is in good demand at 25@32½c. California Cheese is in light supply, with a good demand at 15@17c; Eastern is plentiful, with a moderate demand at 13½@17c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are in good demand at 35@40c; supply moderate.

FRUIT—During the past week the Nautilus from Tahiti arrived, with 14,140 Cocoanuts. The stmr Orizaba brought 549 boxes Oranges and Lemons from Los Angeles. From Portland, the stmr Oriflamme arrived with 1,605 boxes Oregon Apples. About 1,000 boxes were sold at auction on the wharf, at prices ranging from 60c@$1 50 ₱ box—averaging about $1 ₱ box. Following are the current quotations: Apples, choice, $1 50@2 ₱ box; common, 50c@$1 ₱ box. Pears, $1@2 50 ₱ box. Oranges, Loreto, $30@35 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $10@30; Tahiti, $30 ₱ M. Lemons, Los Angeles, $2@2 50 ₱ 100; Malaga and Sicily, $9@14 ₱ box. Limes, $7 50@10 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $5@8 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $3 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 5½@6c ₱ lb; Peaches, 9@9½c; pitted Plums, 16@18c; black Figs, 6@8c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—The market is exceedingly quiet, and the only transaction coming to our knowledge is the sale of 100,000 Bags, 22x36, Burlap Standard, for June and July delivery at 13¾c. Hessians are not yet called for to any extent. Wool Sacks are in request at 60c@62½.

FRUITS, SAUCES, ETC.—Imports from Jan. 1st to Feb. 1st: Apples, Dried, hf bbls 231; Nuts, bxs 373, cs 226; Raisins, bxs 306; other kinds, cks and bbls 58; cs 7,246, bxs4,379. Overland: Raisins, bxs 833; hf bxs 702, qr bxs 535.

The market is well supplied with assorted goods from home and abroad, and that in considerable quantities. The last two arrivals from Bordeaux brought us 216 pkgs Almonds, not to mention Sardines and other goods in the line. The market for Malaga Raisins seems to favor the buyer; prices ease off. Prunes and Zante Currants unchanged in value. We have a full stock of Baltimore Oysters, Eastern Green Corn, Condensed Milk, etc., and have a market for Lobsters, Turkeys, Chickens, etc. English Oilman Stores also sell here to a limited extent. Full weight Oysters, such as McMurray's, Le Brun's, Brinkley's, Kensett's, Field's, Lanfair & Co.'s, find steady sale at agents' rates, ranging from $2 25 per dozen down. Our local factories continue to supply us with Case Goods, Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, etc., in large variety and of superior quality. Dried Peaches, etc., are in fair supply. Apples plentiful. Cranberries are in good supply. Oranges, Lemons, Limes, etc., also obtainable at low prices.

PROVISIONS—We remark a decided improvement in trade Circles. Orders from the interior are beginning to come forward in considerable volume. Eastern supplies of Side Meats come forward quite freely. Prices generally remain unchanged, this market not yet responding to the rise in the Eastern marts. Butter and Cheese are now arriving in increased quantities from the dairy, and with a week of drying weather the roads will then admit of large supplies coming forward. We note the following contract purchases to arrive: 7 car-loads, 70 tons, canvas covered Hams; 3 car-loads, 30 tons, tierce Lard, and 2 car-loads, 20 tons, Eastern Hams, uncovered.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD—About 80 tons of Dupee's Chicago sugar-cured Hams received this season, quality superior: they are jobbing at 15c. We note sales of 16,000 lbs California Bacon at 9¾@10½c for heavy and light cuts; 16,000 lbs California Hams, 11½c; 160 cs California Lard, 9¾@10½c for 10-lb and 5-lb tins; 1 car-load, 19 tons, tierce Lard, 10¾c, 60 days.

BEEF AND PORK—We note sales of 80 bbls City Mess Beef, $9 50; 40 bbls Prime Pork, $16 50.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—With increased supplies of the former, prices ease off. Cheese is quite plentiful at old prices. Eggs are more plentiful at 35@37½c for California.

FINANCIAL.

There is a large supply of loanable funds on our market, with a somewhat quickened demand; but the almost impassable condition of many interior roads has retarded business activity to a considerable extent. A return of fine weather will have a revivifying effect on all lines of business, and set money in general circulation. The Mint has been unusually active, having coined, in January, $1,994,000. During the present month, it will devote more attention to turning out trade dollars, the requirement for which is large. The San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works sent to the Mint the following amounts of fine bullion during January: 66,755 ounces gold, valued at $1,368,443, and 12,488 ounces silver, valued at $16,664—total, $1,385,107.

Real estate transactions show a noticeable increase in the number of small buyers, and, according to the San Francisco *Real Estate Circular*, the sales for January were 260, valued at $1,082,118. There were 199 mortgages, aggregating $752,203, and 111 releases, worth $329,857.

THERE is a famous story of Alexander Dumas the younger, which may take rank with any of the anecdotes of birth. A dissolute young French nobleman, intent on insulting him, observed: "Your father was a mulatto, I believe?" "Yes sir." "And your mother was a black woman, was she not?" "It is said so." "And her father was an ape, as I have heard?" "It is true, sir: my genealogy begins where your's end."

A rumor is mentioned that another Englishman is about to follow the example of Mr. Melville by becoming a pervert to Mahomedanism. His object is to contract a second marriage, on application for divorce which he made last July having been refused.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE French newspapers announce that the sailors engaged on board the Messageries Company Mediterranean steamers have struck. They demand a rise from seventy-five to eighty francs per month. It is said that the French Government will lend the company sailors from the navy if a speedy settlement is not come to.

A rumor has prevailed for some time to the effect that Chief Baron Kelly desires to retire from the Bench. It is stated that the only obstacle to his doing so arises from the difficulty in settling the question as to what the Baron's retiring pension should be.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been undergoing hardships in the backwoods of Canada for the last eight years, writes to the "Post" stating that unless the projected English emigration scheme is conducted with an intelligence far surpassing anything yet witnessed, its results will be most disastrous to all concerned.

MR. JUSTICE LUSH having heard that a presentation had been made to "an obstinate juryman" who would not convict any of the prisoners tried in connection with the Dilke riot case at Bolton, has written saying he has heard of such a proceeding "with pain and humiliation," and must pronounce it "highly discreditable to all the parties."

A LETTER from the shores of the Caspian, in the "Moscow Gazette" says that 70,000,000 Russian people instinctively believe the cannon found in Khiva to have been supplied by the English. This statement seems to be confirmed by a passage in Lieutenant Stumm's book on the Khiva Campaign.

MRS. Bishop, who expects to succeed King Bill after he kicks the bucket, is not a Yankee, but the wife of a Yankee, which is just as good.

A MOVEMENT for the erection of a Catholic Cathedral in Galway, set on foot some years ago, has been inaugurated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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